

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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FURTHER ON INTERNATIONAL SCIENTISTS FORUM

'New Thinking' Gaining Ground

LD151700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] The very first reactions to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meeting with the representatives of the international scientists forum, which was held in Moscow, point to the great interest in the issues raised here; what is at issue is the most important problem of the present day linked with the preservation of human civilization.

Top scientists from over 300 countries are giving a clear warning about the menacing danger of a devastating nuclear war. At the same time, with the same sense of authority and unanimity, they reaffirm that this threat can be reduced and eliminated. A complete ban on nuclear tests could be a first step along this road.

A principally new situation has recently emerged in this regard. The Soviet Union unilaterally introduced a moratorium on all nuclear explosions and has already extended it twice. This specific evidence of a new way of thinking, scientists are noting, is having an immense bearing on public opinion, including the United States, where the call to join in the Soviet Union's initiative is gaining scope.

One should add to this that lately the thesis that an end to nuclear tests would be difficult or even totally impossible to monitor, has proven that the technical problems of monitoring even the most insignificant nuclear explosions virtually do not exist. The joint actions of Soviet and U.S. scientists in setting up monitoring equipment on USSR territory reaffirm that, given goodwill, the military-political aspects of this problem are perfectly soluble.

I would, however, like to make the point that it is a question of monitoring an end to not a continuation of nuclear tests. Meanwhile, calls are still being heard from Washington for continued nuclear weapons tests, including for their use in outer space. This is really thinking turned inside out.

To the credit of the majority of U.S. scientists, and, in general, the majority of U.S. people -- as a public opinion poll in the United States shows -- one must say that they reject this line of thought. Of course, the interests of the extremely influential military-industrial complex in the United States exist. But the international forum of scientists in Moscow clearly showed that the new thinking, which recognizes the vital need to halt the arms race, is carving out a still broader path. The Soviet Union, for its part, will do all it can to promote this.

Press Briefing

LD151327 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- The project of Soviet and American scientists to install seismographic equipment on Soviet and U.S. territories respectively to monitor nuclear explosions is of paramount significance, said Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Addressing a briefing here today, he stressed that the creation of such a station on the Soviet Union's territory completely refutes the opinion widespread in the West that the Russians cannot be trusted and therefore, as they claim, testing cannot be stopped. Now that there are monitoring stations near the Soviet nuclear proving grounds, this argument is falling to pieces. We have once again proved that we are for control and are ready for large-scale measures of control, including on-site inspection, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry pointed out.

Now not a single test will escape the stringent control of high frequency seismographers. Gennadiy Gerasimov drew the attention of the journalists to the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a meeting with scientists yesterday that the fight against the arms race cannot be protracted for years and even less for decades. It is necessary to speed up the whole thing, failing which military technology, which is developing at a very fast rate, will leave us behind. A time may come when the main decisions, for example, on button pushing will be taken not by presidents but by technology. Imperfect people cannot create perfect technology, but technology, as the latest accidents have shown, errs in both cases. The request of scientists, in particular of U.S. scientists, that the Soviet leadership extend the moratorium even after August 6 will be examined, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry said. The decision of the Soviet side will depend in a large measure on how seriously the U.S. side approaches the disarmament problems in preparing a reply to the Soviet message.

In his radio address to the nation the U.S. President quoted the U.S. READERS DIGEST magazine as saying that the Russians possess or almost possess a "red shield" of strategic anti-ballistic missile defence. Yet we are not preparing such a "red shield", since we consider such a defence to be technologically impossible, destabilizing and dangerous and contravening the Treaty of 1972 on the Limitation of ABM Defence Systems. The now existing system, to which the U.S. side refers, is territorially limited and is permitted under the treaty of 1972. That system does not claim to defend the whole of the USSR's territory. Gennadiy Gerasimov drew attention to publications in the U.S. press, from which the world has learnt about the holding of specific measures which can be assessed only as practical preparations for nuclear war. The point at issue are the plans to build specially hardened nuclear ammunition depots in close proximity to the landing sites of forward based aircraft at various bases of the U.S. Air Force. Two such depots have already been built at Ramstein Air Base in the FRG. They are to be built at the U.S. bases in Turkey, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Greece and South Korea. These plans are fresh proof of the Reagan administration's wish to ensure practical possibilities for the use of American nuclear weapons already at early stages of a military conflict in various theatres of military operations. Above all, the European one. According to the estimates of experts, the programme of building such depots is a fresh step on the way of preparations for nuclear war and is detrimental to arms control, since thus monitoring from satellites of manipulations with nuclear weapons at these bases will be rendered impossible.

Report From Kazakhstan

LD151950 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] As previously reported, an agreement has been reached between American and Soviet scientists on conducting joint research in the field of the methods of monitoring nuclear tests. According to the agreement, seismological instruments will be set up close to the nuclear weapons testing grounds in the area of Semipalatinsk and the U.S. state of Nevada. Our correspondent V. Beloborodko presents a report from the area of the Soviet-American experiment in Kazakhstan:

Nearly every working day the American and Soviet scientists begin with a search for the site to set up their instruments. They have to find rocky terrain that will reliably register vibrations in the earth. They find themselves far from the virgin-land roads, and even up in the air. Then they have to split a 100-meter seam and set up their equipment in it. The work is difficult and exhausting, and the mercury in the thermometer goes above 30 degrees celsius. But the scientists are fully determined to do everything expected of them to eliminate the obstacles to ending nuclear tests.

Some of the equipment has already been set up, although, it is true, only on the surface. The American and Soviet specialists each come here several times. They take readings on their instruments and make recordings which are later processed in the laboratory. They are all quick on the uptake with each other. Specialists have their own language. The instruments are noted for their high degree of sensitivity. At our request, someone jumped. And the instrument immediately registered the vibration of the soil. [video shows closeup of some of the seismic equipment, some of it in crates; one has the inscription "Ranger Seismometer Model SS-1 Serial no 140" on it; another "Teledyne Geotech", shot of man in red shirt jumping up and down and the needle registering the vibration]

But when the Americans themselves speak, their sensors record just the music of the moratorium on nuclear explosions the Soviet Union has been maintaining for nearly a year.

There is a lot of work ahead, and that is why the so-called planerka [conference of workers during the implementation of a set plan] of the Soviet and American scientists is being carried out here in the most businesslike atmosphere, in a specific and concise manner. [video shows scientists working over their instruments in an area surrounded by trees, with a signboard in Russian: "Do not approach! Scientific experiment by United States and USSR scientists in progress;" shot of scientists seated around table in discussion with papers]

Now a few moments for interviews. A question: To what degree can the experiment foster mutual understanding between the USSR and the United States in the field of banning nuclear tests?

[D. Bruin, USA -- identified by screen caption in English with superimposed Russian translation] Mistrust and an absence of mutual understanding between people and peoples often occur when they do not know the truth about each other. In this instance, our task -- as scientists -- lies in helping to establish trust between our countries. We are not politicians. We hope that the results of our work will help them -- the politicians -- to make the right decisions.

[Beloborodko] Well, Oleg Aleksandrovich, you have been listening to that, what would you like to add on this?

[O.A. Stolyarov identified by video caption; wearing blue shirt with legend: "USA-USSR Nuclear Test Ban Verification Team"] Well, I believe that the main task we are tackling in the scientific sense is to achieve in the long term the earliest possible ban -- a complete ban -- on nuclear weapons tests. I believe that this project will be carried out, and I hope that it will be carried out successfully. It will show the public, especially the American public, that today there are no technical questions -- questions connected with the monitoring of this ban -- that should stand in the way of establishing normal mutual understanding, and, in the long term, achieving this main objective.

[Beloborodko] The common opinion is that the scientists are conducting their experiments in a friendly way.

Even today they are doing things together. In the evening they walk around the lake, go boating, and play volleyball. A worthy example for interstate relations between our countries!

U.S. PLANS FOR NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA REPORTED

LD152220 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 16 TASS -- The Reagan administration which continues to ignore the demands of the American and world public to stop nuclear explosions and join the Soviet moratorium on them has decided to conduct next Thursday another nuclear weapon test in Nevada.

The explosion with a capacity of some 150 kilotons is to be staged at 8:00 in the morning, local time, a spokesman of the U.S. Department of Energy reported. It will be the 14th announced U.S. test since the coming into effect of the Soviet moratorium.

KORNILOV REBUTS U.S. CLAIMS OF PROGRESS THROUGH SDI

LD152005 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Jul 86

["Who Has an Interest in the 'Star Wars' Program?" -- TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 15 Jul (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The U.S. Administration does not intend to renounce its plans for the militarization of space and implementation of the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) program. This was again confirmed by the head of the White House, advocating comprehensive advancement of work within the "star wars" framework in his latest radio address. Trying to justify this militaristic line, U.S. imperialist circles assert that allegedly the newest scientific research in the military field, primarily implementation of the "star wars" program, will produce a "technology spurt" and provide impetus for the development of scientific thought.

Nothing could be further from the truth! Mikhail Gorbachev speaking at a meeting with representatives of the International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban, which was held in Moscow, said "The argument that science and technology can develop only through the arms race is an absurd argument".

Facts show that a course through the arms race and attempts to move this race into space will lead the United States not to "progress" in scientific thought, but to the total militarization of science, which would be increasingly at the service of Pentagon and the military-industrial complex. A whole network of gigantic military research institutes and centers is working a full speed "for war".

At least three-quarters of American universities and four-fifths of all development engineers have been drawn into military research. This process has reached such proportions that a number of foreign researchers, for example, F. Barnati, director of the Stockholm International Peace Institute, are talking of the creation in the United States of a "scientific-administrative-military-industrial complex, which is increasingly becoming a self-contained force, manipulated by political parties and their leadership." [passage omitted]

'EURO-SDI' WOULD HARM VITAL EUROPEAN INTERESTS

LD151751 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 15 Jul 86

["Euro-SDI in the Making" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshov writes:

American General Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, urged the U.S. West European allies in his interview to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR to develop their own ABM system. The NATO military command, according to him, has already approved the basic principles of a research and development program for such a system.

U.S. officials have long been pushing the West European allies in every way towards the fulfillment of a "European Defense Initiative," or Euro-SDI. Washington would like to use it to secure from the NATO countries a more energetic backing for the USA in the militarization of space. American officials openly characterize Euro-SDI as a "side effect," "spinoff" and "integral component" of the American SDI.

All this exposes the propaganda argument, cited by the Euro-SDI proponents to reassure the West European public, that the development of an own ABM would make the West European countries "independent" of the USA and enable them to tackle their own security problems regardless of the American SDI. Yet there are those in Western Europe who make no secret of the true relationship between Euro-SDI and the "star wars" program. NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington, for instance, called upon the West European NATO members to work on an ABM system through "joint efforts" with the USA, while West German Defense Minister Woerner frankly characterized Euro-SDI as a direct complement to SDI.

The backers of Euro-SDI also argue that Western Europe will become a "low-security zone" as a consequence of the American "star wars" program and the countermeasures of the Soviet Union because the USA and the USSR will be protected from nuclear-missile strike while the West Europeans will be left "defenseless."

The fallacy of this allegation is glaring. If the West European governments were really concerned that the territories of their countries may become a "low-security zone" as a result of the implementation of SDI, it would be more logical to join the efforts for the elimination of nuclear weapons and the abolition of the "star wars" program instead of contributing, in one form or another, to the American plans to militarize outer space and build ABM systems.

Emphasis is also laid on another propaganda argument: Euro-SDI pursues purely defensive purposes. Yet the real and main cause of this program is very different. The NATO aggressive forces and the USA backing them are hoping to use a European ABM system to defend military projects, first and foremost American first-strike weapons, such as Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, deployed in a number of West European countries, and to tip the "Eurostrategic" and global balance in favour of NATO.

Clearly, the arms race could thus be spurred on in yet another area, tension in Europe would be escalated and the war threat would grow. This is what makes such plans so dangerous: Their fulfilment would have most adverse consequences for European and international security and world stability. The implementation of Euro-SDI in combination of the American "star wars" program would harm the vital interests of all the European countries without exception -- big and small, members of military alliance and neutrals, Eastern and Western alike.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Comments

PM141457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences Reserve Major General F. Gontar: "NATO Members' Dangerous Venture"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference held in Budapest on 10-11 June pointed out that the American "star wars" program, which envisages the creation of space-strike armaments, its involvement by other states, and the drawing up in a number of West European countries of similar plans for a "European defense initiative," is becoming increasingly dangerous in character. The shifting of the arms race into outer space is undermining strategic stability on both a regional and a global scale and is erecting serious obstacles to the limitation and reduction of strategic offensive arms.

The Western mass media have of late been extensively commenting on the question of setting up a regional, West European ABM defense, which is known by the acronym Euro-SDI. The question has been broached in a public statements by foreign statesmen and politicians and is the subject of discussion between the United States and its West European partners. The progress of the discussion held and the practical measures being taken show that the United States and the FRG are the initiators of setting up Euro-SDI.

According to FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner, "the FRG has for several years now been developing, jointly with the United States, a system which, in terms of its tactical-technical characteristics, sets a new standard in the search for enhanced capabilities in ABM defense." For his part Admiral W. Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated at the beginning of this year, in an attempt to hide Euro-SDI's real aims, that the potential for combating medium-range missiles on the European Continent is being studied within the framework of the American "star wars" program only because this "was desired" by the representatives of West European NATO countries, particularly the FRG.

It is envisaged that in the initial stage ground-based ABM defense facilities will be used as the technical basis of the Euro-SDI ABM defense system being created. These comprise rapid-firing electromagnetic guns, high-energy lasers, ABM missiles, including nuclear ones, especially modernized American air defense missile complexes of the Patriot type, and air- and ground-based detection, tracking, and guidance facilities.

In imposing the Euro-SDI program on the countries of Western Europe the United States is pursuing specific aims. The first aim through cooperation within the framework of this armaments system, is to use West European NATO countries' scientific and technical potential to implement its own "star wars" program. Second, they want to soften criticism of the American space militarization program on the part of its NATO allies and secure their full support for it.

It is noteworthy that the initial claims in the Western and particularly the West German press about "the distinctive nature of the "European defense initiative," about "European independence," and about an "independent and autonomous" regional ABM defense system being created in West Europe burst like bubbles after the interview that General Rogers, supreme commander NATO Allied Forces Europe, gave to the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU. He said quite bluntly that where Euro-SDI is concerned it must be understood that it is no more than a mere military-technical supplement to American SDI and that the supplementary West European ABM defense system will be entirely at his -- Roger's -- disposal. Later this American general again made it clear that Euro-SDI is conceived as an offshoot and a kind of by-product of the "star wars" program. So the Washington SDI's younger sister really has arrived, and their parent is one and the same -- the Pentagon.

It should be stressed that Bonn, acting as initiator and advocate of the Euro-SDI program among the West European NATO countries, aspires to the leading role and dominating position among its bloc allies. This shows West German militarism's imperial ambitions and its irrepressible desire to oblige the senior, transatlantic partner.

Under Washington pressure, it is planned to concentrate the main efforts in implementing Euro-SDI on creating and deploying an ABM defense system to protect principally the launch positions of Pershing-2 first-strike ballistic missiles and long-range nuclear cruise missiles, nuclear weapons depots, and the airfields where aircraft carrying American nuclear combat munitions are based. Thus the United States is concerned with creating an ABM shield chiefly to protect its offensive nuclear potential in Europe rather than with the security of its European allies, as the White House politicians and Pentagon strategists often declare.

Describing the state of work on Euro-SDI, Woerner noted in an interview given to the newspaper STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN that the FRG Defense Ministry has already drawn up a specific program for creating a regional, West European ABM defense system. Comprehensive military-strategic and military-technical research to develop and validate the principles and plans for its formation is being carried out at this stage.

The practical steps being taken by militarist circles in the United States and certain West European NATO countries to accelerate the work on the "star wars" and Euro-SDI programs expose the falseness of the peace-loving rhetoric about commitment to the goals of scaling down the arms race and enhance the risk of thermonuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union has repeatedly warned of the danger of this development. The constructive new proposal put forward earlier by the USSR and approved by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Budapest on concerting the efforts of all the countries of the world for the peaceful use of outer space and the creation of a special international organization for the purpose are the alternative to the "star wars" program.

PAPER DISCUSSES NATURE, EFFECTS OF ARMS RACE

PM140851 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel N. Kovalevskiy article: "The Greatest Crime: The Race Unleashed by Imperialism for Nuclear and Other Arms Is Pushing the World Toward Catastrophe"]

[Text] Twentieth-century man is correctly described as an audacious researcher and subjugator of nature and a brilliant creator of miracles of science and technology and priceless material and spiritual wealth. In comparison with these attributes, which elevate the human personality, the fact that today there is the equivalent of 3.5 tons of TNT in lethal nuclear weapon potential for every representative of the earth's civilization appears unnatural and blasphemous. This dangerous situation, degrading for mankind, is the direct consequence of the arms race unleashed by imperialism.

In the eighties, the world has witnessed a new stage in the escalation of the arms race, caused by the transition by the United States and its NATO allies to a new spiral in the military strength policy, to a course of wrecking military-strategic parity and achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. The arms race in the West has taken on a truly global character, which reflects the desire of reactionary imperialist forces to secure for themselves a level of military might such as to enable them to wage any wars in any part of the globe, at all levels of conflict, whatever the scope of fierceness. [paragraph continues]

The arms race takes place across the whole spectrum of nuclear and conventional arms, both "vertically" (improving the quality of weapons) and "horizontally" (widening the geography of their deployment), and is combined with political, economic, and ideological actions hostile to the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and national liberation movements.

The initiator of the spurring on of the arms race is the United States, for which the annual appropriation of hundreds of billions of dollars for military purposes has become, as the well known American diplomat and historian G. Kennan aptly put it, "a kind of national economic addiction." The sharp intensification of U.S. militarist preparations in the eighties is eloquently indicated by the following figures: Whereas in 35 years (from 1946 through 1980) Washington spent around \$2 trillion on "defense needs," the Reagan administration, putting into practice the program of "rearming America," has spend \$1.2 trillion in 5 years (1981-1985). American imperialism gambles particularly on the so-called qualitative arms race, based on the maximum utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. According to the Washington strategists' plans, its most promising avenue, by the end of the century, is the utilization of sophisticated military technology to take the Pentagon into space and prepare for the hitherto unknown "star wars."

In the nuclear and space age, the race for nuclear and other arms, unleashed by imperialism on an unprecedented scale, is fraught with extremely dangerous consequences for the following reasons:

First, the potential of history's most destructive means of waging war today threatens not individual people, but all mankind and life on earth itself. The development of arms has become a race to overcome a 10-fold, 15-fold, or even greater capability to destroy all life on our planet. That is why the awareness of the pernicious consequences of nuclear war must be indissolubly linked with an understanding of the need to put an end to the arms race, which steps up the threat of nuclear disaster. "Everyone in the West must realize," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his speech at the 10th PZPR Congress, "that any launch of a missile carrying a nuclear weapon is basically an act not only of murder, but also of suicide."

It must also be taken into account that the existing level of the balance of nuclear forces of the opposing sides is excessively high. For the time being, it ensures equal danger for them, and fulfills a deterrent function. The buildup of nuclear arsenals could lead to a situation where military-strategic parity ceases to be a factor of military-political deterrence. This is the danger inherent in the White House administrations' decision to renounce SALT II. A report prepared by the Washington Center for Budgetary and Military Priorities says that ceasing to adhere to the SALT II ceilings will enable the Pentagon to considerably to expand current programs for the buildup of strategic arms. By 1996, the United States could deploy an additional 320 MX missiles, 336 B-1B bombers, and 4 Ohio-class submarines, and purchase more than the planned 144 Trident-2 missiles.

Second, with every new spiral in arms development the structure of military-strategic parity becomes more complex, mobile, and unstable. Types of arms are emerging (cruise missiles, neutron warheads, high precision weapons, and so forth) in which the distinctions between offensive and defensive, strategic and tactical, nuclear and conventional arms are erased. As a consequence, military-strategic stability is undermined and it becomes more difficult to elaborate arms control and limitation measures.

Third, as armaments are improved in quality and become increasingly more complex, the threshold of nuclear war is decreased, the time available for making political decisions is reduced, and the possibility of military hardware going out of man's control increases.

Research carried out by scientists and experts in the United States in recent years has shown that the systems of automated control of American strategic forces have numerous weak points. Thus D. Ford's book "The Button: Will the Nuclear Trigger Work?" draws the conclusion that nearly half the U.S. nuclear systems could come into operation "without a direct order from the President." Scientists warn: Nuclear war could very well begin without human participation, through computer error. Alarming thoughts are prompted, for instance, by the fact that in only 6 months, because of technical faults, the North American Air Defense Warning System (NORAD) gave a total of 151 false warnings of the start of a "nuclear attack" on the United States.

The risk of nuclear war will increase many times over in the event of U.S. deployment of space-strike arms. According to specialist estimates, not more than 100-300 seconds must elapse between the missiles' entry in the atmosphere and their destruction. In these conditions mankind in effect becomes the hostage of automatic systems controlling "cosmic death."

Fourth, the arms race has a disorganizing effect on the entire system of international political and economic relations and tends more and more to retard world socioeconomic development and the resolution of a number of acute, global problems affecting all mankind (the depletion of natural resources, environmental pollution, and so forth).

By the mid-eighties world military spending had reached the level of \$750-800 billion a year, which means a colossal expenditure of mankind's material and intellectual resources. In the world today twice as much money is spent on arms as on food, and five times as much as on housing. At a time when every day the military budget consumes more than \$2 billion, every day approximately 44,000 people die of starvation and the lack of elementary medical help. The burden of the arms race is felt most keenly by the developing countries, many of which need urgent economic aid.

Imperialism constantly spurs on the arms race it has unleashed, reluctant to admit that there will be no winners. "The danger is," the American magazine PROGRESSIVE wrote, "that unless we freeze the arms race in the near future, control will be lost... By then... will be too late to consult with Congress or use the hot line between Washington and Moscow. And when it is all over, not many people will be left alive to ask whether it was a Canadian goose or a real ballistic missile that caused the great conflagration."

The continuation of the arms race is the greatest crime against mankind and constitutes a direct threat to the existence of civilization on earth. Guided by the philosophy of making a safe world, our country upholds a broad, constructive program of measures aimed at ending the arms race and promoting disarmament. The new edition of the CPSU Program stresses that there is no weapon the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit on a mutual basis with effective verification. The USSR calls on all states and peoples to adhere to this way of thinking and acting.

PRAVDA'S REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM151503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "International Review"]

[Text] What Is Needed Is Good Will

Currently people's eyes are focused on Moscow where a noteworthy new tradition -- the Goodwill Games -- has been initiated. The flags of more than 70 countries are fluttering above the sports facilities of the Soviet capital. This great international festival is taking place under the motto "From Friendship in Sport Toward Peace on Earth." For this reason it is an important event not just in the area of sports but also in the endeavor to improve the international atmosphere.

Greeting the games participants, M.S. Gorbachev noted that the very title of these games is profoundly symbolic. Goodwill is now needed more than ever before in the relations between people and nations, between states and governments. No matter what distances separate the inhabitants of our planet, no matter how different their views and life-styles are, they must meet, talk, argue, and vie in honest competition. This engenders an atmosphere of mutual respect and cooperation without which mankind cannot be saved from the catastrophe which threatens it.

Sport is an ambassador of peace. The present Goodwill Games are taking place against a particularly favorable public and political backdrop -- they are taking place in the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations. The Moscow games were made possible above all thanks to the joint efforts of Soviet and U.S. sport organizations, business circles, and the public. As a result, the daily television transmission from the Soviet capital have, quite naturally, focused the attention of millions of Americans on the relations between Washington and Moscow and the prospects for a second Soviet-American summit.

The ceremonial opening of the games, which was attended by Soviet leaders, had a particularly great political impact in the United States and in many other countries. The U.S. public was once again able to see for itself how much the USSR has done to ensure that 1986 is truly a year of peace. The program for the phased elimination of nuclear weapons was closely followed by the idea of creating a comprehensive system of international security and the constructive proposals for delivering Europe from medium-range missiles and banning and destroying chemical weapons. The Soviet Union has extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions three times with the result that it now spans a full year. And finally, the socialist community countries put forward a detailed plan for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

All these peace-loving initiatives are aimed at creating a starting point from which it would be possible to redirect the increasingly dangerous race toward the abyss in the opposite direction, the direction of disarmament. However, because of the stance adopted by Washington, there is no progress. Worse still, the U.S. Administration is trying to remove the last curbs which contained the arms race -- the SALT II Treaty and other Soviet-American agreements. A recent interview by the West German newspaper DIE WELT of Defense Secretary Weinberger reflects Washington's attitude to these documents.

The Russians have proposed to reduce strategic delivery vehicles by one-third in exchange for a pledge that you will not withdraw from the ABM Treaty for at least 15 years. What is your view of this?" -- the Pentagon chief was asked.

"Such a pledge would deprive us of the right to break away from the treaty which we now have, provided we give 6 months notice. I am categorically against giving up anything that meets our national interests and the right to break away from the treaty meets our interests," Weinberger replied.

Speaking in Glassboro recently, President Reagan, albeit with reservations, acknowledged the importance of the new Soviet proposals for nuclear arms reductions. He declared that a turning point may now be reached in the efforts aimed at strengthening security and peace throughout the world and in this context he once again raised the question of the Soviet-American summit.

If Washington is truly ready to adopt a more serious and responsible attitude to disarmament problems, then this can only be welcomed. But as the U.S. President rightly noted, talking alone is not enough now. The Soviet Union has never tired of repeating this and has backed up its desire for disarmament with constructive steps. The peoples hope that the U.S. Administration will join in the Soviet initiatives and make possible the summit and the elaboration of agreements.

The Soviet Union favors dialogue. But it must be a dialogue in which both sides seek to achieve concrete results. Talks must not be allowed to be used as a smokescreen to cover up the arms race. The USSR will have no part in misleading the world public in this way.

A Generator of Healthy Tendencies

During the past week President Francois Mitterrand of France was the official guest of the Soviet Union. The current Soviet-French talks at summit level were held 20 years after the historic visit to the USSR of Charles de Gaulle -- the visit which not only initiated a new stage in bilateral interstate relations but signaled the positive changes that were to come in Europe as a whole.

Our states stood at the cradle of detente. They made the first steps toward overcoming the consequences of the "cold war" and establishing the new norms in the mutual relations between states with different social systems. The experience of the past two decades clearly shows that when both sides display political will and persistence in the development of political, economic, cultural, and other ties, everyone stands to gain. This is a positive example, much needed by Europe and the world.

Economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and France -- including such topical spheres as the peaceful exploration of space, the creation of reliable safety measures for the nuclear power industry, and steps toward mastering controlled thermonuclear synthesis -- has already been crowned with valuable achievements. Both sides have expressed interest in the utilization of progressive forms of business relations including production sharing in industry and commerce, cooperation in the reconstruction and retooling of enterprises, and the joint implementation of major projects.

During the French president's visit, the Soviet side reaffirmed its intention to expand the areas of agreement and cooperation between Moscow and Paris and to spare no effort to ensure that the Soviet-French dialogue once again becomes a generator of healthy tendencies in international politics.

The goal of current diplomatic efforts must be detente. This applies to Europe above all. During the past week the European public learned with alarm that of 20 U.S. air bases abroad at which nuclear-equipped U.S. aircraft are kept in a state of constant combat readiness, 14 are located in West Europe -- 5 in the FRG, 3 each in Britain and Italy, and 1 each in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Greece.

However, it is not just nuclear war which presents a lethal danger to the Old World. There are more than 150 nuclear reactors on European territory and hundreds of chemical plants. Thus even conventional weapons could serve as a means of mass destruction, not to mention that an armed conflict in the center of Europe would act as a detonator triggering a world catastrophe.

Europeans in particular need the atmosphere of detente, they are more acutely aware of the seriousness of the international situation and the increasing threat of war. After all it is Europe where powerful military groupings confront each other, mountains of weapons have been stockpiled, and nuclear missiles are deployed. On the other hand, it is also in Europe that valuable experience in peaceful coexistence has been accumulated.

Europe's economic and political potential is sufficiently great to speak up for itself more resolutely and confidently. We can only agree with what the French President said in the Kremlin: "Europe must once again in effect play the main part in its own history so as to fully discharge its mission as a factor of equilibrium and stability in international relations."

The talks' participants paid special attention to Europe's part in world developments. They agreed that the Soviet Union and France, acting jointly or side by side, can do a great deal for the interests of the continent as a whole. Europe is called upon to set an example of the coexistence of sovereign, peace-loving states which are aware of their interdependence and base their relations on trust.

The highway toward this goal lies through delivering Europe from its explosive military burden. The recent proposal of the USSR and its allies to reduce armed forces and conventional arms in Europe makes it possible to objectively eliminate misgivings -- insincere and genuine ones -- based on the claim that the elimination of the nuclear potential on the continent would impair the equilibrium in favor of the socialist countries, which allegedly possess superiority in conventional arms.

The sides noted that collaboration between the Soviet Union and France is conducive to channeling international relations in a health direction. The fruitful conclusion of the Stockholm conference and the galvanization of the entire all-European process on the eve and in connection with the upcoming Vienna meeting of the 35 states' representatives would be of major significance in this respect. The all-European process can and must develop in all spheres -- political, economic, and humanitarian and cultural -- so that all three Helsinki "baskets" are filled with fresh and useful fruits.

Commenting on the official statement issued at the end of the Soviet-French talks, the AP agency draws attention to the unanimous view expressed by the sides that accords which curb the arms race and prevent it from spreading to other spheres must not be broken. It is worth noting, the agency writes, that the French president again expressed opposition to the militarization of space.

The results of the visit have confirmed that the rich and productive political dialogue between the USSR and France has great, indispensable potential for positive influence on the whole of European and world affairs.

A Form of Pressure?

Last Sunday there was an attempted coup d'etat in the Philippines. Several hundred armed supporters of the Marcos regime, which was toppled in February, including five generals, seized the "Manila" Hotel in the country's capital. Their action was timed to coincide with President Aquino's visit to the south of the country and Vice President Laurel's tour of West Europe.

The plot was headed by Tolentino, an associate of Marcos who stood with him against Aquino and Laurel at the February elections, the results of which were subsequently declared null and void because of ballot rigging. Announcing that he was acting on Marcos' instructions, Tolentino proclaimed himself temporary head of state.

The conspirators announced the formation of a "provisional government." Enrile, the minister of defense in the Aquino administration, was named prime minister and head of the military department. However, the calculation that the military who opposed Marcos in February would swing back to his side did not work out. Under Enrile's orders the occupied hotel was surrounded by troops and the participants in the unsuccessful revolt did not take long to surrender.

Washington hastened to censure Tolentino's actions and to demonstratively declare to Marcos that interference in the political life of the Philippines was incompatible with his status as guest of the United States. The attempted coup is described in U.S. official circles as a senseless adventure, a ridiculous episode.

However, the organizers of this action are not that naive. Judging by appearances, it obviously was an attempt to put Aquino under pressure, to block her possible steps to meet the interests of the working people and the demands of the progressive public, an attempt to make her understand that the government's position is far from stable and depends largely on the support of the armed forces.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, Marcos' supporters were hoping to drive a wedge between the representatives of the military circles and the other members of the present administration in view of the fact that the leadership of the armed forces is highly critical of Aquino's decision to open direct talks with the leaders of the left-wing insurgent movement in the country.

Incidentally, the recent events in Manila should be viewed in broader terms, in the wider context of the struggle of the patriotic forces in the Philippines for genuine sovereignty and economic independence, a struggle which by no means ended with Marcos' overthrow. This struggle is concentrating increasingly visibly in the broadly-based commission established by President Aquino to draft the new constitution. According to NEWSWEEK, Washington is alarmed at the fact that certain recommendations of this commission could restrict the freedom of action of transnational corporations and also put the future of the U.S. bases in the Philippines and the right to site nuclear weapons there in jeopardy.

It is worth noting that the attempted coup d'etat was carried out in Manila 2 days after the police had used force, not against supporters of ex-president Marcos, but, for the first time, against the participants of a demonstration of several thousand people demanding the dismantling of U.S. military bases and an end to U.S. interference in Filipino affairs.

And so the events in Manila occurred against the backdrop of a general exacerbation of political and social contradictions. On the one hand, there is the growing dissatisfaction of the working people who are waiting in vain for the promised reforms. On the other hand, foreign capital is playing an increasingly active part in its attempt to roll back the state sector in the economy under the pretext of "eliminating Marcos' legacy" and to eliminate the government's say in the economic sphere. In these circumstances, the attempted coup could have been a form of pressure brought to bear on President Aquino to stop her from taking any steps that accord with the vital interests of the people of the Philippines but are not acceptable to Washington.

GVISHIANI GIVES VIEWS ON EAST-WEST TRADE

AU151931 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 5 Jul 86 pp 1, 12

[Interview given by Dzhermen Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, to POLITYKA reporter Jacek Poprzeczko: "Looking to the Future" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [POLITYKA] At the 16-18 June 1986 Vienna conference organized by the international Council for New Initiatives Concerning East-West Cooperation, you said that mankind is entering a new era that requires an approach toward economic development different from that up to now. What, in your opinion, should this approach consist of?

[Gvishiani] This approach is only just taking shape, but it is already clear that one cannot apply the same criteria toward the present phenomena that one applied toward the past. I would say that a particularly important part of this new approach is an ability to look to the future and make forecasts. Let us take a common example: the arrival of the automobile at the beginning of our century. Could anyone have foreseen what its economic and social effects would be and what changes would take place in the economy and in our way of life? And the current revolution in information science will have far greater effects. However, we can no longer afford not to think about these effects far in advance. Apart from information science there are a host of other areas of science and technology where progress is being made exceedingly rapidly. We must think not only about the positive, but also about the negative results of this process. Engels wrote that nature exacts its revenge on mankind's victories over it, and it is difficult to predict where and in what form this revenge will occur. Therefore we must think particularly carefully about the possible results of our technological and economic decisions, even the possible outcome in spheres of life far removed from the subject of our decisions. I believe society's consciousness still lags behind the real development of material forces. We do not fully realize the international, worldwide extent of this development.

When considering problems of international cooperation we tend to concentrate too much on current issues, whereas long-term trends that determine the path and structure of foreign trade are particularly important. Therefore, it is very important for the socialist countries to concentrate on forecasting the scientific-technological developments and methods of joint activity in this sphere that will occur during the next 20 years.

[POLITYKA] The economy of the socialist countries possesses its own characteristics, but is at the same time part of the world economy. We have many reasons to be dissatisfied with our place in it, such as the relatively small involvement in international trade or technological gap. What should be done to make the socialist countries more active participants in the international division of labor?

[Gvishiani] The growth of production in the socialist countries is faster than the world's average growth; therefore their participation in world output is increasing...

[POLITYKA] But not in trade, unfortunately.

[Gvishiani] International trade and cooperation is indeed an important factor which permits a better application of efforts to develop production and accelerate technological progress. It is also an undeniable fact that science is international. Every discovery and invention is the result of a common heritage. Therefore, cooperation in this sphere is all the more important, especially because progress is so rapid. [paragraph continues]

With our present state of communications, we cannot have a situation where something is discovered in one country and 10 years later the same thing is discovered somewhere else. The tightening of international bonds in science, technology, and economics is an objective and completely correct process. We must realize that economic results are not the only positive results of this process. This interdependence also serves to consolidate peace in a world divided by complex differences between East and West and also between the rich capitalist north and poor south. Mankind is a complicated structure, but nevertheless it constitutes a certain unity and whole. Despite all the ideological differences, one can see progress toward increasingly broader cooperation. Hence, we may logically conclude that our participation in international trade will gradually rise.

[POLITYKA] How can this process be accelerated?

[Gvishiani] One must develop a spirit of mutual understanding in such a way that cooperation is not hampered by narrow-minded national interests or attempts at political pressure. However, it would be an idealistic illusion to assume that everything will change for the better overnight. That is why trade is becoming a particularly important factor, because the development of international trade involves not only a humanitarian spirit of cooperation, but also the principle of mutual economic advantage.

In order to make the most of the possibilities inherent here, it is necessary to modernize the system of international economic relations. First of all, it is necessary to consolidate the cooperation between the socialist countries themselves. We are working on this, though perhaps not as energetically as we should. Joint activity within the CEMA framework, with all its advantages, still requires many improvements in the economic and organizational spheres. These are encouraged by the changes in the internal economic mechanisms of individual socialist countries. So far, excessive centralization has made it difficult to solve many concrete problems. Improving domestic mechanisms is a prerequisite for improving the system of international cooperation. In domestic changes, the point is to proceed to new forms of democratic centralism which would ensure a maximum development of human initiative. This involves a firm elimination of bureaucratism. In the Soviet Union we are hard at work on increasing the role of workers collectives and establishing a suitable system of incentives for them so that better work results in better pay and a better standard of living. Our aim is also to strengthen the motivation for exports. We must develop exports and modernize their structure, exporting a greater quantity of finished industrial goods. This will also permit broader and closer cooperation with the Western countries. We already possess certain experience whereby cooperation in some sectors brings good results in the form of an additional influx of modern technology. However, the extent of this cooperation has not been large, yet our potential is huge and only requires an appropriate stimulus. I do not think the capability of workers on the production lines in our countries is smaller than anywhere else. In fact, in many spheres one may find evidence that it is even greater, but what is missing is the kind of incentives system necessary to ensure a maximum application of this capability.

I believe a dialectical union exists between cooperation among the socialist countries on the one hand and world trade on the other. The development of this cooperation should be an important impulse for the animation of world trade. [passage omitted]

ISSUE OF UNITED EAST, WEST EUROPE VIEWED

AU091404 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by Spartak Beglov, APN political commentator: "Europe's Security and the Old Dogmas; the West and the Destiny of Our Continent"]

[Text] The accident in Chernobyl where the peaceful atom got out of control was, in the eyes of Europe, a clear manifestation of the reality of life and death; namely, that it is impermissible to even think that somewhere on the continent a path could be freed for the war atom. For even an exchange of strikes with the aid of so-called "tactical nuclear arms" would kill an enormous number of lives in the storm of nuclear explosions.

The present time dictates to us the necessity to refrain from staking all on nuclear intimidation as a universal cure against a war conflict. The question is whether it is at all possible under the conditions of a divided Europe to give up the "masterly" concept of "deterrence."

I think that such a question itself contains the fatal mistake of the dogma of the unavoidable war conflict between the West and the East, with which the NATO Pact armed itself from the very first moment of its inception -- or perhaps even prior to that, if we take into account that the August 1945 nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki consolidated the conviction of American ruling circles about the "redeeming" destiny of the United States which is predestined to sweep world socialism onto the rubbish heap of history. Other off-shoots of this dogma also go back to those times, for instance the claim that the simultaneous existence of the capitalist and socialist systems is an "anomaly" which has led to the "unacceptable division of Europe."

The view of ruling U.S. circles --which saw the future of all Europe solely in the American model of the capitalist system -- that the realities of socialism in central or Eastern Europe are "unacceptable," is one thing; but it is yet another thing to raise this ideological unappeasability (contained in the myth of the "Soviet military threat") to the cause of a military confrontation. This is a conscious distortion of the dynamics and substance of the social transformations that are taking place in the world in favor of staking all on a military solution of contradictions between capitalism and socialism.

One thing is clear: the contradictory nature of the two systems evokes the problem of their coexistence and their mutual rivalry. However, this is no reason for concluding that the line dividing the two systems must necessarily separate Europe into two hostile halves which therefore cannot possibly become at some time united within the framework of a common process aimed at ensuring comprehensive security.

Since the socialist countries did not choose feverish armament, they also did not choose Europe's division into two contradictory economic and military-political formations. In 1948 the Marshal Plan came into being. It was aimed at subsidizing the capitalist part of Europe with American dollars. Charles Bohlen, President Truman's adviser, later confessed: "We took one hell of a risk in not openly excluding Russia." In other words, the split in Europe was programmed overseas. The NATO pact had emerged in 1949, whereas the Warsaw Pact emerged only 6 years later.

In the light of this proof one can easily explain the next destructive U.S. step against the idea of all-European security from the Atlantic to the Urals. For 9 years, from about 1966 until 1975, the process of detente was strengthening, thanks to the efforts of Moscow, Paris, Warsaw, Bonn, but also of other governments in Western and Eastern Europe, until it became a powerful stream. The Americans had to hurry to catch up with the "train" -- and from the very beginning this process was incompatible with their feverish idea of the "United States as the center of the universe."

The USSR and other countries agreed to U.S. participation in the Europe process, counting on its productive contribution to the dialogue finally enabling the transcendence from the framework of counterbalance between the two formations, and making it possible to ensure for Europe a firmer and fuller security instead of the doctrine of nuclear "deterrence." However, the United States has betrayed the European process; it has again rushed off in pursuit of the illusion of nuclear supremacy and intimidation.

To bank on nuclear arms on the "central front," as the United States calls Europe, threatens all the more to drag our continent into a murderous conflict, the more Washington strives to free its hands in order to exercise force on the so-called "periphery," that is, in other areas. It is no secret, and the American bombing of Libya proves this very tellingly, that it is precisely Europe which the American aviation and naval routes have to cross on military strikes against the Middle East and southwest Asia (via Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, and so forth). In resolving the issues of their own security, the sovereignty of the West Europeans is increasingly approaching zero.

In his recent Warsaw speech, a Soviet representative recalled the ancient Greek myth of abducted Europe. Currently this myth is infused with new life, in that it is being tellingly, even if only metaphorically, realized when the independent policy of certain West European states is abducted and transferred overseas and when the peoples' national interests and the fate of the 700 million inhabitants of the European continent are offered for sale to Washington under the pretext of protecting their safety. In his speech Mikhail Gorbachev warned against an incorrect interpretation of his words, in the sense that Moscow and its allies would like to drive a wedge between the United States and its allies. The socialist countries are concerned with something quite different -- making use of the factor of the European peoples' mutual interdependence for the benefit of peace in the face of the general threat.

The threat is not coming from the East. All reasons for increasing the nuclear potentials of the NATO Pact or of individual countries become senseless in the light of the socialist countries' honorable, direct proposal to take realistic disarmament measures in the nuclear sphere and in the spheres of conventional weapons and armed forces. The East is "threatening" only in one sense: It will continue also in the future to insistently prove to Western Europe the realism and viability of the disarmament plan, and the realism of setting up an all-encompassing security system to replace the death-generating counterbalance. If there is anybody who continues threatening to frustrate these plans, it is those ruling circles which are incapable of giving up nuclear arms. However, the reality is that it is not with every new nuclear missiles that security can increase -- it can only increase with every new step taken in the progress of dialogue and negotiations, regardless of whether it is in Stockholm, Geneva, or Vienna.

GROMYKO RECIEVES FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON

LD151631 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jul (TASS) -- In the Kremlin today, Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received former U.S. President Richard Nixon, who is in the USSR on a private trip.

During the conversation, which was held in an open and relaxed atmosphere, attention was paid chiefly to examining the present international situation and issues of Soviet-American relations.

U.S. ACTIONS NEAR LIBYA DENOJNCED AS PROVOCATIVE

LD141323 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 14 TASS -- The NBC television company quotes official spokesmen for the U.S. Administration as saying that U.S. naval ships have been carrying out exercises close to Libyan coasts over the past few weeks. After the bombing raids by the U.S. Air Force on peaceful Libyan cities in April this year, at least one aircraft-carrying group of U.S. naval vessels continues staying near Libyan territorial waters, the television company said. Carrier-based fighter aircraft are making provocative flights at a distance of only 40 miles from the boundary of Libya's air space over the Gulf of Sidra established by the latter.

The U.S. command, the NBC television company said, describes these exercises as "routine", yet officials say that they serve as a "warning". According to the officials, the aim of the exercises is also to enable naval spy planes to collect intelligence about the state of radar systems of Libya's air defences.

Washington's power pressure and armed blackmail tactics with regard to Libya are designed for a long time. Any time the USA is ready to go over from provocations to a fresh aggression. To that end, as the television company was told by the spokesmen for the Reagan administration, it has been decided that two strike aircraft carrying squadrons of the USA should permanently stay in the Mediterranean.

AWACS Positioned

LD131404 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 13 Jul 86

["Provocations Against Libya" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Washington July 13 TASS -- Washington does not cease the provocative activity against Libya, a country against whose cities the U.S. Air Force conducted the bombing raid last April which killed dozens of civilians. The newspaper "WASHINGTON POST" reported quoting a Pentagon spokesman that U.S. aircraft continue provocative flights over the Gulf of Sidra in direct proximity to Libyan territory. U.S. aircraft carriers are also flying there.

In recent days, the United States have considerably reinforced its Armed Forces in the region. It has been learnt that the United States moved its AWACS spy-aircraft from West Germany to the Mediterranean region and an additional number of B-52 bombers landed at a British airbase. The moves to form such a powerful force testify to the fact that the United States can try to deal another strike against Libyan territory.

Libya Begins Exercises

LD141050 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli July 14 TASS -- The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has started naval exercises in the Sidra Gulf, the Libyan news agency JANA said on Sunday. In the course of three-day exercises, practice firing of combat missiles on moving and stationary targets will be held.

As is known, the U.S. naval force and air force have stepped up their operations in close proximity to Libya's territory. The naval squadron has been strengthened, and spy planes and additional combat aircraft are being sent to the Mediterranean. The concentration of the U.S. force in the area of the Gulf of Sidra, the JANA agency said, is aimed at heightening tensions in that region.

ANALYST SAYS U.S. MIDEAST MOVES NOT RESPONSIBLE

LD141828 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

It is hardly possible for an orchestra to perform simultaneously two works which are entirely different by their form and content. However, for the conductors of Washington's political orchestra this looks both habitual and normal.

Here is one of the examples of the cacophony that arises from this approach. Washington which has launched a propaganda campaign ahead of the coming visit of Vice-President George Bush to the Middle East is holding forth about how much the U.S. is interested in achieving peace and in the quest for a new approach to the problems of the region.

At the same time, combat alert signals can be heard every day at the U.S. aircraft carriers deployed off the coast of Libya, and planes take off with bombs and missiles on board which can be brought down at any moment at the peaceful civilians and their homes, the way it happened last April.

"WASHINGTON POST" admits that the purpose of the U.S. demonstration of military might in that region is to intimidate Libya. However, the continuous military-political pressure exerted on Libya by the United States has not produced the result that Washington hoped to achieve: The Libyan Jamahiriya did not turn away from the path of opposition to imperialist diktat -- the path, chosen by its people.

The result of the discrepancy between words and actions is that the noise produced by the war drums fully drowns the 'peaceful' words which are intended for duping naive people without any experience in politics, for it is the war drums that reflect the spirit of the U.S. doctrine of neo-globalism. In the vocabulary of advocates of this doctrine the word "war" is replaced by another, more plausible term "low-intensity warfare". However, the newspaper "BOSTON GLOBE" recalls in this connection, and with good reason, that some time ago the similar strategy brought about the large-scale U.S. aggression in South-East Asia.

[Words indistinct] Washington which is stubbornly (?learning) the lessons of history and which continues its extremely dangerous playing with fire is like a reckless gambler who not only puts at stake the destiny of peace in the Mediterranean -- the birthplace of our civilization -- but also demonstrates in this way its lack of political responsibility for the destiny of mankind itself.

U.S.-BACKED SUBVERSION OF CONTADORA CRITICIZED

PM111339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[R. Tuchnin article under the "Problems and Opinions" rubric: "Bandits' Charter"]

[Text] An antitank mine exploding under a bus is appalling in its destructiveness; it literally blows it to pieces. The bandits who carefully concealed a mine on a busy country road in Nicaragua's Jinotega Province knew this full well. The explosion was awesome in its force: It killed 32 people, including 12 women and 12 children.

The "contra" leaders could now report to their Washington mentors that the aid provided earlier for "humane purposes" was fully proving its worth and at the same time dedicate this bloody attack to the House of Representatives' decision to appropriate an extra \$100 million, and this time for their military needs and without any reservations.

The sum, of course, is sizable, but that is not the main point. (Incidentally, soon after the voting on Capitol Hill the American weekly NEWSWEEK carried the following truly astounding information that it had obtained: According to NEWSWEEK, "The CIA is getting ready to provide the insurgent forces with covert material and technical backup and training assistance and to supply communications facilities and intelligence worth \$400 million," four times more, that is, than what was wrung out of Congress!)

The White House's increased pressure on congressmen, including a headlong attack on wavering Democrats in the lobbies by its incumbent, was undertaken in the name of grand policy. The Washington leadership did not conceal the fact that the outcome of the vote on Capitol Hill would affect an important element of the whole "Reagan doctrine," since the Nicaraguan "contras," like the anti-Angolan UNITA gangs and the Afghan dushmans, have served as fighters against the "Marxist danger," just as the doctrine envisages. American legislators refusal to meet these fighters halfway would mean a serious moral and political defeat for the American Administration.

On the other hand, the White House, by attaining by fair or foul means new multimillion dollar appropriations for the Somozist bandits, has issued an open challenge to the Contadora Group, which is seeking a peaceful end to the conflicts in Central America. Since 3 and 1/2 years ago, when the representatives of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia met on the Panamanian island of Contadora to assume the difficult burden of achieving a political settlement of the dangerous situation in the region, the United States has not let the group out of its sights.

The "Contadora process" does not suit the United States on any count. Prior to the Contadora Group's appearance no one dared to question its monopoly in the OAS; not a single major event occurred in the inter-American arena without the active involvement of Washington, which always had the final word.

Then all of a sudden there was this very dangerous innovation: Latin Americans themselves were quite independently, and without outside interference, trying to come to grips with their own problems and find their own solution to them. There was good reason for the alarm felt by the American hawks accustomed to regard their southern neighbors as the inhabitants of their own imperial backyard.

And what is altogether intolerable from the White House standpoint is the way the Contadora Group has treated Sandinist Nicaragua, conducting talks with it on an equal footing, without any political restrictions, as with all the other states of the region.

The United States, which is conducting a veritable undeclared war against the Nicaraguan people through the Somozist "contras" -- with the mining of ports, constant CIA sabotage, economic blockade, and political slander -- has viewed the Contadora Group's stance as inconceivable sedition.

And when the Contadora Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay) was formed last year, matters, according to the Reagan administration, took a generally catastrophic turn. It turned out that countries encompassing the vast majority of the Latin American population favored a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Central America to counterbalance America's anti-Nicaraguan course.

Faced with such impressive strength, the Reagan administration had to quickly change its tactics. It was no longer possible or sensible to make do with shouting, threats, and political diktat. Then, initially timidly and subsequently even importunately, a somewhat unusual political refrain began to come forth from the offices of the State Department: The United States, it was claimed, is in no way opposed to a political settlement in Central America, it is just that the correct approaches to the resolution of the problem have to be found.

Those latter words hid a multitude of opportunities for thwarting any agreement, which the United States was not slow to do. After all, there was a time, in the Mexican city of Manzanillo, when American representatives even sat at the negotiating table with Nicaraguan envoys; however, as later became clear, the breakdown of the dialogue was planned in advance in order to subsequently blame the "intractable Nicaraguans" for everything and confuse the international public.

Then it was time to prepare to kill off the peace act -- the document submitted by the Contadora Group for examination by all Central American countries with a view to their resolving their conflicts by political means. Here it is necessary to digress and ponder another aspect of Washington's tactics -- the tactic of setting other countries in the Central American region, countries firmly shackled in the chains of economic and political dependence on the United States, against Nicaragua. The extent of this dependence is so great that the Reagan administration deemed it possible to allow cosmetic operations to take place in their political life, replacing purely dictatorial military regimes with Washington-style "representative democracy," with impotent puppet presidents who have one moment to obsequiously kowtow to the powerful northern neighbor and the next ingratiate themselves with the local military, which, although it has retreated into the shadows, has never ceased to keep a watchful eye on the unstable rulers, ready at any moment to emerge from the barracks into the political arena.

According to Washington's plan, every dependent Central American country is carrying out its own secret subversive mission against the "Contadora process." There is not much to say about Honduras -- what can you expect of the authorities of a country which is effectively occupied by the Pentagon, with its bases, advisers, and thousands of soldiers no sooner finishing one military maneuver than they begin another? That is where the Somozist "contras" initiate their piratical forays into Nicaragua, while the voices of the Honduran rulers always and everywhere sound in unison with American diplomats.

Nor is El Salvador, which has also "undergone elections," backward when it comes to servility to Washington: The Christian Democrat N. Duarte, shoehorned into the presidency, turns every now and again to his American protector for handouts and advice and deals with the armed patriots just as brutally as his military-uniformed predecessors.

A special mission in influencing the progress of the matter has been assigned to Costa Rica, which specializes within the "Contadora process" in condemning mythical "Sandinist totalitarianism" and thereby plays into the hands of those who are seeking to thwart any political settlement on the pretext that there is a "lack of pluralism" in Nicaragua. All three of the forementioned states concluded at a meeting at Tegucigalpa at the end of 1984 a kind of secret "triple alliance" operating under a clearly expressed anti-Contadora slogan.

As for Guatemala, the new president, V. Cerezo, is at least trying to oppose the reactionary military clan that has dictatorially terrorized the country for decades. He favors a peaceful solution to Central American problems. Washington does not seem to notice this and covertly steps up its political pressure on Guatemala to firmly harness it to the "Tegucigalpa group."

It was difficult to expect that regimes that submissively follow Washington should agree to sign the "peace act" and thereby juridically at least hamper U.S. interference in that region of the world. Seeking to reconcile varying standpoints, the Contadora Group has repeatedly changed the document, but the upshot has always been the same: Nicaragua has been in favor of it while the pro-American regimes are against it. The same thing happened at the beginning of last month when Central American states at a conference in Panama had a definitive version of the "peace act" submitted for their examination.

Moreover, after refusing to sign the proposed agreement, the opponents of the Contadora Group immediately launched a mass offensive against its stance on many issues. The initiative was taken by R. Castillo Claramount, Salvadoran foreign minister and vice president, who exclaimed, not without satisfaction, that the "'Contadora process' had exhausted itself" and "no longer exists."

The recently quiet military also added its voice. Sensing the way the wind was blowing, General Regalado Hernandez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces General Staff, proposed reviving the recently deceased Central American Defense Council, which had served the region's dictators in the fight against the "communist danger." He even elaborated that talks on that score are already being held between Guatemala and El Salvador. So, the Pentagon's dream of uniting all anti-Sandinist forces in a single military alliance is beginning, by all accounts, to take shape.

It does not require much work to decry the directing hand of Washington politicians behind all these anti-Contadora attacks. But the most reactionary figures in the U.S. Administration no longer think it is enough just to deadlock the Contadora Group's activity, they are considering how to draw it into its anti-Nicaraguan orbit and turn it into a mechanism for exerting constant pressure on the Sandinist Government.

The group's truly enormous debt commitments to the United States also serve as direct levers for applying pressure on them. Every now and then the Reagan administration tightens the foreign debt noose to let its southern neighbors know just how dependent they are. Mexico, whose indebtedness is truly astronomic in scale -- at nearly \$100 billion -- is particularly vulnerable.

Is it not perhaps fortuitous that the archconservative Senator J. Helms has publicly slandered the country, claiming that the Mexican ruling party rigged the presidential election results in 1982. While at the same time, and clearly not without prompting from above, the major U.S. newspapers launched a campaign of spurious accusations against General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Defense Forces.

The \$100 million appropriated for the "contras" strikes a powerful blow against the "Contadora process" and has extremely exacerbated the situation in the region.

The Nicaraguan Government is aware of the extent of the danger facing its motherland. The U.S. House of Representatives' decision to give military appropriations to the Somozista gangs has been described by President Daniel Ortega as a declaration of open war on the Republic. He has called on the people to close ranks to face the new escalation of U.S. terrorist acts.

U.S. PLAN FOR BLACK AMBASSADOR IN RSA NOTED

LD152234 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] San Francisco July 15 TASS -- The Reagan administration intends to appoint Robert Brown, a black businessman from North Carolina, former special adviser to President Nixon, new U.S. ambassador to the Republic of South Africa, the NBC television company reports. This is the first case in the practice of bilateral relations when a black diplomat might become head of the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria.

It is asserted in the Washington official circles that the White House has made this choice to step up pressure on the white government of the Republic of South Africa so as to speed up the reforms, the NBC television network notes. At the same time, representatives of the administration admit that Brown's possible appointment is aimed above all at dampening a wave of condemnation of the administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with the Pretoria regime.

They in the White House are particularly concerned over a campaign in the U.S. Congress for economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, the NBC notes. Observers point out that the appointment of a black ambassador does not reflect any real changes in the United States policy with regard to the Republic of South Africa. With a reference to presidential advisers, NBC emphasizes, specifically, that Reagan believes it "expedient" to continue the "constructive engagement". This means that the USA will not be curtailing ties with the racist regime and will not stop sabotaging the efforts of the world community aimed at isolating the Republic of South Africa.

New York July 15 TASS -- Suggesting Brown's candidature as ambassador to the Republic of South Africa, the administration hopes to dampen criticism, the ABC television company notes. But activists of the anti-apartheid movement in the USA hold that what America needs is not a new ambassador, but new policy in South Africa.

Washington July 15 TASS -- U.S. companies must leave South Africa without waiting for the South African people to compel them to do so. Prominent South African anti-apartheid fighter, Makaziwe Mandela, the daughter of leader of the African National Congress of South Africa Nelson Mandela, said this in Amherst, Massachusetts. According to UPI, she stressed that Western capital investments in the Republic of South Africa only lead to increase of the suffering of the country's black majority.

BILATERAL CULTURAL TIES SAID TO IMPROVE RELATIONS

PM151327 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 5 Jul 86 p 7

[K. Fedorov article: "For the Benefit of the Two Great Peoples" -- first paragraph published in boldface]

[Text] The 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the USSR and the PRC falls on 5 July 1986, a memorable date in the history of friendly relations between the Soviet and Chinese people.

The agreement, which was signed in Moscow, summed up the results of the years-long fruitful cultural ties and laid foundations for the deepening and expansion of exchanges in many spheres -- science and technology, education, literature and art, health services, press and publishing work, radio and television broadcasting, cinematography, and sports.

Soviet-Chinese cooperation in the sphere of science and technology in the first 10 years of the PRC's existence was distinguished by mutual interest and mutual advantage.

Many of the tasks concerning the conduct of a real cultural revolution in China, which had until quite recently been a semifeudal and semicolonial country, were being successfully resolved thanks to close cooperation with and assistance from the Soviet people and other socialist countries. Familiarity with Soviet literature and art enriched the spiritual life of Chinese society, and millions of young people in China adopted as their models the heroic images of Pavel Korchagin, Oleg Koshevoy, and Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya. Wang Meng, PRC minister of culture and vice president of the China Writers Association Board, recently wrote in one of his articles: "Is there any other country like the Soviet Union that I know so well even though I have not seen it with my own eyes, which I understand, and whose cities, villages and lakes, public figures, flag and slogans, literature, poetry, theater, cinematography, paintings, songs, and dances are imprinted in my mind?"

For its part the Soviet public, thanks to the all-around cultural cooperation, succeeded in familiarizing itself with China's remarkable original art; its ancient culture; and the cinematographers.

The Soviet-Chinese cooperation, encompassing virtually all spheres of culture and science, made an important contribution to socialist building in both countries. This was particularly manifest in the sphere of science and education. One-fourth of the total teaching staff in Chinese higher education establishments was trained with Soviet assistance, while over 11,000 Chinese students acquired higher education in the USSR.

The fruitful cooperation between specialists in the study of art from both countries resulted in the development of classical ballet in the PRC and its enrichment through the art of Chinese national dance, the creation of the country's first choreography schools in Beijing and Shanghai, and the setting up of a children's theater, the Beijing Radio Symphony Orchestra, and directors' training courses under Beijing's Central Institute for Theatrical Art.

The vivid and memorable ties in the sphere of art furthered the reciprocal enrichment of the cultures of both peoples, the creative growth of artists and the improvement of their skills, the establishment of friendly contacts between cultural workers, and the conduct of joint creative work. Outstanding figures of Soviet performing arts visited the PRC -- G. Ulanova, O. Lepeshinskaya, M. Plisetskaya, D. Oystrakh, S. Rikhter, and many others. [paragraph continues]

Successful tours were undertaken by artistic collectives, including the Twice Order of the Red Banner Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble, the Bolshoy Theater, and the Stanislavskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko Theater ballet companies, with the USSR State Symphony Orchestra. Soviet audiences attended with great interest performances by the Shaoxing Opera, the Shanghai Theater of Beijing Musical Drama [as published], the youth theater, and circus companies. A total of 134 Chinese artistic collectives toured the USSR and 102 Chinese movies were screened here in 1949-1958. In the same period, 112 Soviet collectives visited China, and almost 2 billion persons saw 747 Soviet movies.

The 1956 intergovernmental agreement on cultural cooperation between the USSR and the PRC, which has played a positive role in spiritual exchanges between the two peoples and countries has lost none of its significance. In the last few years, cultural contacts and ties have become an important element of the overall process of improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations. Exchanges of creative workers, figures in culture, science, education, medicine, and sports, and lecturers and students are taking place on a regular basis. Soviet and Chinese artists and collectives are making successful tours, and cooperation is developing in the publishing of the best works of artistic literature.

Evidence of the Soviet public's keen interest in the Chinese people's life and history is provided by the growing number of works of Chinese literature being translated and published in the USSR. According to incomplete data, more than 110 book titles by Chinese authors, including many modern writers, have been published in the Soviet Union in Russian and other languages of the USSR peoples in the last 10 years, with a total print run of more than 3 million copies. The best works of Russian and Soviet literature are widely translated in Chinese.

New opportunities are offered by USSR-PRC cultural cooperation on a planned basis. A cooperation plan for 1986-1987 was signed in Moscow last May, envisaging the further expansion and deepening of ties in the sphere of culture.

The development of USSR-PRC cultural cooperation accords with the interests of the two great peoples and makes a substantial contribution to the cause of improving Soviet-Chinese relations.

PAKISTANI PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN U.S.

LD151329 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 15 TASS -- Today Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has arrived in Washington on an official visit. The local press notes that the question of U.S. support for Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs waging the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from Pakistan, will be the key issue during his negotiations with President Reagan. Washington uses Pakistan as the main springboard for plotting and carrying out subversive operations against Afghanistan. The agreement of the present Islamabad regime to grant its territory for training and smuggling into Afghanistan of mercenary gangs is lavishly repaid by Washington with arms shipments and financial handouts. At the same time the USA shuts its eyes to Islamabad's reprisals against forces of home opposition. Washington also prefers to keep mum about the fact that now Pakistan has turned into the main shipping point of narcotics to the USA.

AFGHAN CONSTITUTION COMMISSION MEETS 13 JULY

PM151343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Constitution Under Elaboration"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Jul -- The latest session of the commission to draft the DRA Constitution was held here. Addressing the session, Babrak Karmal, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, who heads the commission, pointed out that the recent 19th PDPA Central Committee Plenum adopted important decisions affecting fundamental problems in the life of the party, society, and the state. These decisions are also directly linked with the work on elaborating a draft of the country's constitution.

During the elaboration of the DRA's fundamental law, B. Karmal said, the commission's working committee utilized the vast experience accumulated in this sphere in Afghanistan and other friendly progressive states. The draft constitution which is being elaborated takes many factors into account, including the need to expand the social base of the April Revolution and to unite all patriotic forces, and national specific features. It defines the basic avenues of foreign policy and the rights and obligations of citizens, local organs of state power and management, tribal jirgas, and councils of elders. The draft constitutions singles out in particular the role of the PDPA, the guiding force of society.

Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, addressed the session. He assessed highly the work done by the commission.

PRAVDA CARRIES TRIBUTE TO VIETNAM'S LE DUAN

PM150831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed obituary: "Outstanding Son of the Vietnamese People"]

[Text] Sorrowful news has come from Hanoi -- Comrade Le Duan, outstanding son of the Vietnamese people consistent communist and internationalist, prominent figure in the world communist, workers, and national liberation movement, and great friend of the Soviet Union, has died.

The life of Comrade Le Duan, who embarked in his youth on the path of struggle for the motherland's liberation, was a vivid example of selfless service to the cause of the party and people. Joining the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] at its birth in 1930, comrade Le Duan traveled a great and glorious path as an unswerving fighter for the people's happiness and the victory of the socialism on Vietnamese soil. The colonialists' persecution and the jailers' cruelty could not break the revolutionary will of Comrade Le Duan but, on the contrary, tempered it and forged in him the lofty moral and political qualities which made him an acknowledged leader of the people's masses.

The victory of the August revolution in 1945 brought the Vietnamese people freedom. But the colonialist would not accept it, and unleashed a cruel war against the young republic. Le Duan, who was a close comrade in arms of Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Vietnamese people, was at that time secretary of the South Vietnam bureau of the Communist Party of Indochina Central Committee, and launched active work to organize the rebuff of the foreign aggressors and local reactionaries.

When in 1954, after the victory over the French colonialists and the resoration of peace in Indochina, North Vietnam embarked on the path of peaceful construction, comrade Le Duan devoted all his efforts to the struggle for the reunification of the motherland, divided by the imperialists, and for the creation of the material and technical base of socialism.

In September 1960, the third party congress elected Comrade Le Duan first secretary of the Central Committee, and from that time until his death he was acknowledged leader of Vietnam's Communists.

When in the mid-sixties the American imperialists unleashed barbaric aggression on the Vietnamese people, Comrade Le Duan, together with Ho Chi Minh, headed the national war of resistance and became the soul of the struggle of the whole people against the aggressor. Thanks to the courage and heroism of the Vietnamese people, led by the Communist Party, and the mighty support and assistance of the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries, and all people of goodwill, American imperialism's aggression ended in ignominious failure.

After the liberation of the south and the country's reunification, the Vietnamese people began to create the foundations of socialism, now on a scale embracing the whole of Vietnam. This was a time of quest for solutions to complex problems. It was necessary to heal the wounds inflicted by destructive wars, transfer the country's economy onto a peaceful footing, and entirely transform production forces and production relations in South Vietnam. Comrade Le Duan devoted all his energy and his rich experience of life to this exceptionally important cause.

Comrade Le Duan made a great contribution to the elaboration of the strategy and tactics of the Vietnamese revolution at its new stage of development and to the resolution of problems connected with Vietnam's transition to socialism bypassing the stage of capitalist development. In articles and speeches he analyzed in depth the situation in the country, creatively applied Marxist-Leninist teaching, and elaborated in relation to Vietnamese conditions the multifaceted experience of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties in the cause of building socialism.

In March 1982, speaking at the Fifth CPV Congress, Comrade Le Duan stated that in the period which had elapsed the Vietnamese people had achieved remarkable successes in building socialism. These victories, he stressed, "were secured thanks to the firm leadership of our party, a party created and tempered by President Ho Chi Minh and boundlessly devoted to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

Comrade Le Duan's name is associated with the elaboration and successful implementation of the party's foreign policy course. In the CPV Central Committee Political Report to the fifth party congress he drew particular attention to the need "constantly to strengthen combat solidarity and expand all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, and Cambodia, and the other fraternal socialist countries and constantly to support the struggle of the peoples of all countries against imperialism and international reaction and for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. That is our people's international duty and at the same time a task of strategic significance, connected with the vital interests of independence, freedom, and socialism in our country and on the peninsula of Indochina and with peace and stability in Southeast Asia and peace throughout the world."

Comrade Le Duan was well known and deeply respected in the Soviet Union and throughout the world as a consistent fighter for the triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideas and the strengthening of the cohesion of the socialist countries, the ranks of the communist and national liberation movement, and all revolutionary forces of today. In our country people valued and continue to value highly his role in strengthening fraternal ties between our two parties, countries, and peoples, ties based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and enshrined in the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV. A profound conviction of the indissolubility of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation permeated Comrade Le Duan's speech at the 27th CPSU Congress. This principled thought was stressed repeatedly by him in conversations with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

For his great service to the revolutionary movement and active contribution to the development of friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, Comrade Le Duan was awarded the Soviet Union's highest award -- the Order of Lenin. This was an expression of the deep respect of Communists and all the Soviet people for Vietnam's glorious son.

The memory of Comrade Le Duan will always be preserved in the Soviet people's hearts.

LAOS PRESIDENT CITED ON U.S. 'NEO-GLOBALISM'

LD091733 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Vientiane July 9 TASS -- According to Souphanouvong, president of Laos, the world situation, specifically, in the Asian and Pacific region, has become extremely dangerous because of the policy of neo-globalism pursued by U.S. imperialists.

Laos fully supports the statement of the Soviet Government of April 23, 1986, which creates favourable conditions for the development and expansion of cooperation among the Asian and Pacific nations and which is in line with the interests of the peoples of that region and the whole world.

The United States which turns a deaf ear to the peaceful aspirations of peoples and countries refuses to respond to peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries brought about by good will and common sense.

The Lao president said that the U.S. persisted in carrying on its program of the militarization of space and nuclear tests. At the same time it is stepping up the policy of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, and is kindling the hotbeds of conflicts in many parts of the world.

Washington is taking part in the undeclared war against Afghanistan and is stepping up its efforts aimed at destabilizing the situation in India. The Pentagon is frantically stepping up the creation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis and the militarization of Japan and is trying to draw the ASEAN countries into the orbit of its military strategy.

Souphanouvong said that Laos together with Vietnam and Kampuchea would further exert efforts aimed at the activation of a dialogue in Southeast Asia.

POSTMUTINY PHILIPPINE SITUATION REVIEWED

PM161015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent L. Kuznetsov: "Some Are Pardoned, Some Are Rerieved"]

[Text] Manila, 9 Jul -- How will they deal with the conspirators? This is the question every Filipino is asking at the moment.

The Philippine Armed Forces command was the first to make its decision. It ordered the soldiers who had participated in the mutiny to return to barracks.

President C. Aquino instructed the justice minister to institute proceedings against Tolentino on a charge of incitement to mutiny. But they are in no hurry either to investigate or to charge. As a result Tolentino and his supporters have been given a reprieve, "time to reflect," because, the president said, "we do not want to make a laughingstock of them."

Journalists close to the government believe that the president is being pressured by groups seeking to concentrate all efforts on countering progressive changes and measures which would result in restrictions on the activity of foreign capital and its myrmidons and pave the way to reforms and to the solution of such urgent problems as unemployment and national relations. According to the ideologists of these groups, punishment of Tolentino and even investigation of his conspiratorial activity could "disperse" and "weaken forces" oriented toward the United States.

PZPR CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON RELATIONS WITH USSR CITED

LD141500 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw July 14 TASS -- The Polish United Workers' Party attaches decisive significance to all-round consolidation of Poland's friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. This is the corner-stone of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic, says the resolution of the Tenth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party published in the press here today.

The main aim of foreign policy steps of countries of the socialist community is to save the world from a nuclear war, the resolution says. The Polish United Workers' Party fully supports the USSR-advanced constructive peace programme the aim of which is to stop the nuclear arms race so that mankind should enter the next millennium without weapons of mass annihilation.

The Polish United Workers' Party is striving for steady development of Poland's cooperation with all countries of the socialist community, the resolution says. Poland's participation in the defensive alliance of the socialist countries, the Warsaw Treaty Organization, is of fundamental significance for promoting the basic national interests of the Polish People's Republic.

The Tenth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party pointed to a considerable progress in eliminating the consequences of the crisis the country had been hit by in the late 1970s-early 1980s. The political situation stabilized and the socio-economic position of the Polish People's Republic improved over the last four years, and this warrants an optimistic view of the future.

PRAVDA REPORTS 11 JULY PZPR POLITBURO SESSION

PM151059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jul -- At a session held here, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo issued an appeal to all party members and the country's working people to play an active part in the implementation of the 10th PZPR Congress decisions. The session discussed the main conclusions arising from the Central Committee report, the debate, the PZPR program, other documents from the party forum, and the concluding speech by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Together with the Presidium of the Polish Government, the Politburo examined ways and methods of implementing the congress instructions in various spheres of life. A resolution was adopted to elaborate an integrated schedule for the implementation of the party forum's decisions, and also to study proposals made during the pre-congress campaign. Particular attention was drawn to the careful, comprehensive preparation of the draft proposed in the report and adopted by the congress for the revision of organizational structures and workplaces throughout the country through certification. It is deemed necessary to create an effective system for the exchange of experience, the utilization of the most effective solutions at enterprises, and the persistent introduction of the team method in production.

The Politburo stressed the need to raise ideological work to a qualitatively new level. The realization of economic targets and the resolution of social problems must be linked closely with the strengthening of the ideological foundations of the party's activity and the stepping up of its political work. The mass media should step up the business-like, constructive criticism of negative phenomena in all spheres of life. At the same time it is necessary to propagandize innovation and the outstanding achievements of collectives and production frontrunners.

The progressive process of political stabilization and economic successes, the Politburo session pointed out, are creating favorable prerequisites for the implementation of the strategy of accelerating the country's development outlined by the 10th PZPR Congress.

PRAVDA CARRIES MESSAGE FROM LCY'S RENOVICA

PM151109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev,

I cordially thank you for the congratulations on my election as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and also for the good wishes sent to me and to the members of the new LCY leadership.

I will take this opportunity to express satisfaction at the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between our two countries, as well as to express wishes for their further strengthening. With confidence that this development accords with the long-term interests of our countries' peoples and the cause of peace and socialism, I send you cordial, comradely greetings.

Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

PRAVDA CITES LCY JOURNAL ON ROLE OF LEADING BODIES

PM111535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent M. Kalmykov report under general heading "From the Latest Issue": "Fulfilling Decisions"]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul -- The need to consistently increase the role of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium in the party's life and activity is discussed in the latest issue of the weekly KOMUNIST.

The LCY organ recalls that the 13th congress, incorporating amendments and additions to the League of Communists statutes, characterized the Presidium as a political executive organ. Communists expect the Presidium to focus its work on monitoring of the fulfillment of the decisions of the congress and of Central Committee plenums. The Central Committee cannot allow a gap between words and deeds. The consistent application of the principle of democratic centralism, the weekly goes on, makes it incumbent on the Central Committee and its Presidium to coordinate actions in the LCY and increase the responsibility of all party organs and organizations for the fulfillment of the decisions adopted. Only thus can the LCY, the Central Committee, and its Presidium increase the effectiveness of their work and take the country onto the path of accelerated socioeconomic development, KOMUNIST concludes.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES ALBANIAN ARMY DAY

PM141547 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Eve of Anniversary"]

[Text] Tirana -- As the ATA agency reports, military exercises have ended in Durres district on the eve of the Albanian People's Army's 43d anniversary, celebrated on 10 July. They were attended by Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party and supreme commander of the Albanian Armed Forces.

On Albanian People's Army Day, meetings were held throughout the country at which veterans of the national liberation war and officers described the struggle by partisans and fighters against the fascists during the last war.

MARCHUK RECEIVES BULGARIAN SCIENCE OFFICIAL

PM151159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Developing Relations"]

[Text] On 8 July G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received S. Markov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Research and Technology [name of institution as published].

There was a discussion of questions connected with the implementation of the comprehensive program for the CEMA countries' scientific and technical progress up to the year 2000 and an agreement was signed between the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Bulgarian State Committee for Research and Technology on setting up a temporary Soviet-Bulgarian scientific and technical collective to carry out research in the sphere of the architecture of and software for highly productive computer systems, as well as an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation on the problem of "Development of a system of rapid education using the new information technology."

Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR D. Zhulev was present during the conversation.

MARCHUK TALKS WITH ROMANIA'S ION URSU

AU121449 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1109 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES 12/7/1986 -- A meeting took place in Moscow between Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania, and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. They analyzed the stage and results of the Romanian-Soviet technological and scientific collaboration and agreed upon joint modalities of action for the further development and deepening of collaboration in this domain. They also analyzed the possibilities to continuously improve the forms of scientific and technological collaboration, for increasing the efficiency of these activities and the contribution to the development of the economic cooperation between Romania and the USSR.

DELAY IN HUNGARIAN COOPERATION PLANS DISCUSSED

LD112327 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 11 July in the "Community" program presented by Yuriy Ulyanov carries a 2.5-minute report by Yevgeniy Shirokov.

Shirokov reports from the Budapest-Miskolc highway, on his way to the Miskolc Lenin Works, which was built with Soviet aid in 1952. He says that the most recent modernization is under way, after which the enterprise will be producing high-quality alloy steel. During Gorbachev's visit to Hungary, Shirokov says, the Miskolc workers sent a letter to Gorbachev to tell him about their achievements and their concern about how to utilize the fruits of reconstruction in the most productive manner for the mutual benefit; they wanted to know what could be done to establish cooperation as rapidly as possible with production collectives in the USSR.

He reports: Hungarian experts have reckoned that every year 150,000 metric tons of ball bearings and other steel in short supply could be sent to the USSR, if a program of scientific and technical cooperation were implemented between the Miskolc Lenin works and Zaporozhye Dneprspetsstal Works. He says: "Mikhail Segeyevich's letter of reply to the Miskolc metallurgists expressed warm support for their initiative in establishing close cooperation and direct production links with Soviet enterprises."

Shirokov interviews the Miskolc works general director on the 10 years of close contacts with the Cherepovets metallurgical works; socialist cooperation between workers, and, as yet not very regular, exchanges of workers and specialists. Since the commissioning of the latest technology at the works, the director says, the need has arisen to combine efforts on a contractual basis with a Soviet enterprise of a similar profile; and Miskolc and Dneprspetsstal colleagues have managed to work out a long-term program of cooperation. "Unfortunately, however, the realization of this much-needed plan has for a long time already been held up in the apparatus of ministries and departments."

Shirokov adds: "I shall add for your information that since the moment when the Lenin combine proposed setting up direct ties with Dneprspetsstal more than 2 years have already elapsed. This is how important matters, which should serve to promote acceleration, sometimes get stuck."

Shirikov conducts viewers on a video tour round the workshops at the Miskolc works, interviewing front-ranking workers on the shop floor on the workers' pledge that steel for the USSR shall be of the highest possible quality.

Back in the studio Ulyanov says: "No one opposes direct ties between allied enterprises today; but it has become a sort of unshakable norm -- if you want to become associated, then do so, but with those enterprises that were at some time allotted to you from above. The Miskolc metallurgists, as you have heard, are in favor of further expanding fraternal cooperation with the Cherepovets 50th Anniversary of the USSR combine. However, life is progressing, and the Hungarian specialists encounter a production task analogous to the Dneprspetsstal enterprise. What is it that hampers the establishment of close contacts between those enterprises? Maybe someone finds it too much of a bother to change the established structure. But it must be done, things are suffering as a result."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE'S UK VISIT

Talks With Howe

LD151841 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1638 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] London, 15 Jul (TASS) -- TASS special correspondents Aleksandr Yevstigneyev and Vitaliy Chukseyev report:

The concluding talks between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, has taken place here. The discussion of issues of common interest was continued.

More concretely, a range of issues pertaining to European security was examined. The sides exchanged opinions on the state of affairs at the Stockholm conference and the talks in Vienna on reducing mutual reduction in armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The mutual desire of the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom to develop the pan-European process and to strengthen the cooperation of the states participating in the Helsinki Final Act was stressed.

Both sides noted the significance of reaching agreement on reducing military confrontation on the European Continent.

The two sides also examined issues related to the forthcoming meeting in Vienna of representatives of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Eduard Shevardnadze invited Geoffrey Howe to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The exact date of the visit will be discussed later.

The talks were held in businesslike atmosphere and were open and constructive.

Upon completion of the talks, the signing of Soviet-British agreements took place. E.A. Shevardnadze and G. Howe signed an intergovernmental agreement on prevention of incidents at sea beyond the limits of territorial waters, a program of developing economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Great Britain for 1986-90, as well as an intergovernmental agreement on settling mutual financial and property claims that emerged before 1939.

E.A. Shevardnadze gave a luncheon in the Soviet Embassy in honor of G. Howe, where an exchange of speeches took place.

E.A. Shevardnadze said:

Esteemed Sir Geoffrey, Esteemed Lady Howe, ladies and gentlemen,

The business part of our visit is over, but the reason for our coming here continues. It is in the interests of this cause and in our common interests to make a due assessment of the work that has been done.

I will start by saying that we are satisfied with the results of the talks.

We can see three aspects of the new stage in the Soviet-British dialogue, which was initiated by M.S. Gorbachev's visit to your country.

Our relations formed in historical areas that did not always divide us. Irrespective of the national interests and international obligations of Russia and Britain, of the Soviet Union and Britain, there has always been and, undoubtedly will continue to be a relationship of interest in each other. This is proved by the fact that at points of breakthrough in world history the interests of our two countries have converged fairly closely, and sometimes fully coincided.

People of my generation well remember the paper BRITANSKIY SOYUZNIK that was published during World War II. We perceived the title of the paper as a familiar concept, and the depiction of a Soviet and a British soldier on the first page of the edition as an eloquent symbol. The sword forged as a gift to Stalingrad by the arms-makers of Winchester has not been obscured in our memory by the rust of oblivion.

The past, in general, pledges us to much, and more so when facing the present. Apart from bilateral ties and contacts, our dialogue also has a visible horizon in the sphere of interalliance relations, where our countries are conducting it as members of the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic alliance, as participants in CEMA and in the EEC. The dividing lines do not prevent us from seeing fields of common interest and possible mutually useful cooperation. Political realism and commonsense dictate the pressing need to seek points of contact.

Our very position as European states prompts us toward this. And, together, we will be able to do a great deal so that the role of Europe in the development of the world is genuinely innovative and positive.

Finally, there is the third dimension of our dialogue, determined by the special political and moral responsibility of the USSR and Britain as great powers that possess nuclear arms, as founders of the United Nations Organization, as permanent members of the UN Security Council.

This "triad" of our dialogue that I have set out possesses a single, unifying core, a load-bearing structure, so to speak -- the question of security, national and universal security alike. Naturally, this question turned out to be the central one in our talks, too. We discussed it with Prime Minister Mrs. M. Thatcher, with Foreign Secretary Howe and with other British statesmen and politicians.

In doing this we sought to explain the concept of an all-embracing system of international security, put forward by M.S. Gorbachev at the 27th CPSU Congress. This concept, which was developed with the application of categories of new political thinking, offers a qualitatively new formula for safeguarding security. I would like to stress that it is a question not simply of the substitution by lower values in the security "equation" which has existed so far but also of a radical change in the content of this equation. From it, in our view, such suicidal elements as nuclear, space, and chemical weapons should be excluded forever.

We have come out in favor of the development, the agreeing, and the implementation of a fundamentally different system of security for all in which nonmilitary means of maintaining peace will become the main component. In other words, we are proposing guarantees of a technical, a political, an economic, and a humanitarian order, elevating trust and peaceful coexistence to basic principles of international relations.

This concept contains a philosophical model for ensuring security, a model which, we convinced can be translated into reality. We have sufficiently stated our willingness for this. It has also been confirmed by our practical measures. Soon, a year will have passed since we have carried out any nuclear tests, and this is not simply an argument in favor of our resolve to act, but weighty material evidence of this, too.

We put forward and are willing to put forward other arguments and evidence. Discussions have arisen around them in the past, but unfortunately they have all taken the form of selectively tendentious criticism and carping of a procedural and technical kind behind which has been hiding an unwillingness to face up to the realities of the nuclear age.

I hope that our most respected partners will view with patience our assumption that that road is unproductive. Those who move along it display an inexplicable skepticism about the sensible real alternative and an enthusiastic optimism about military-space fantasies the senselessness of which is obvious.

I will not conceal the fact that I am talking about the "star wars" program. Mankind goes to the stars by way of difficulties, but in the present case the difficulties are such that they are capable of draining mankind dry of blood. A new path -- no matter what may be the intentions of those who pioneer it -- does not always mean movement forward. And here we are up against precisely that kind of case. Replacing certain weapons with others that are more refined is not progress but regression. Sometimes it is much more progressive to stop in good time and to think about the consequences of the choice in question. Ultimately that is what we are suggesting to all our partners, including the British Government. We are suggesting this in the hope that their attitude toward our thoughts and ideas will be unprejudiced, with a desire to see their positive content and to find points of contact that will make it possible to hold a conversation that is full of content and constructive.

On the whole, the discussion of a range of security problems has created quite a good basis, we think, for a further exchange of opinions. The Soviet side is prepared to intensively conduct this and in a businesslike way with the aim of finding practical, mutual understanding.

I think that we can also be satisfied with the specific results of our visit, I am referring to the signing of the three important documents: The 5-year program for economic and industrial cooperation, the agreements on the prevention of incidents at sea, and on settling financial and property claims. They undoubtedly strengthen the legal and treaty basis of our relations and will promote their further development.

We spent 2 very full and intensive days in London but the work did not prevent us from obtaining a picture of English life. The visit to Covent Garden and the forthcoming visit to Parliament introduce variety into the working agenda and make our stay here both pleasant and useful.

Please accept, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Howe, our sincere thanks for the attention and hospitality that have been given us.

I wish everyone here health and happiness.

In his speech, G. Howe expressed conviction that the talks that have taken place have shown that there are opportunities for both countries to work together.

Let me, he said, single out two areas in which we discussed the possibilities for achieving progress: In the first place, arms limitation and, in the second place, the problem of chemical weapons.

We have also achieved progress in the field of bilateral relations. Their development over the past few years was uneven, the foreign secretary continued. Differences in views should not distract us from working together for the purpose of establishing what our common interests are and of removing lack of trust.

It was with this purpose in mind that we signed three agreements today. This bears witness to the fact that by showing patience and goodwill, we can remove obstacles on the path toward better mutual relations. We should make use of this experience in other areas too; in the first place in the field of arms control. Our talks have shown us the directions on which we should concentrate our efforts.

We should use the forms of cooperation which present interest, G. Howe said. We should make them regular, as we should make our meetings regular. I will be looking forward to meeting you in Moscow in accordance with the invitation to visit the Soviet Union next year which I have received. Mrs Thatcher will be also looking forward to her trip to the Soviet Union at M.S. Gorbachev's invitation.

The present moment insistently calls for decisive efforts in the field of arms limitations. I have paid attention to M.S. Gorbachev's thesis on the interdependence of all countries of the world and I agree with it. There are too many problems in the world today, they are too complex and too interrelated for anybody to hide from them. No person and no country can live in isolation today. Theoretically, we all agree with that, but at present the task is to implement this principle in practice.

In the afternoon E.A. Shevardnadze visited the British Parliament, where he attended a sitting of the House of Commons.

In the Parliament building the Soviet minister of foreign affairs met with N. Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party of Great Britain and with D. Healey "shadow" foreign secretary; D. Steel, leader of the Liberal Party; D. Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party.

E.A. Shevardnadze met with P. Channon, minister of trade and industry of Great Britain. During the talk there was an exchange of views on the condition of and prospects for the development of mutually advantageous trade, and economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Great Britain in the coming years.

Today G. Howe gave a large reception in honor of E.A. Shevardnadze. It was attended by eminent British political and public figures, representatives of the business world, and diplomats.

This evening there was a comradely meeting between E.A. Shevardnadze and G. McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain. E.A. Shevardnadze told of the creative activity of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people to fulfill the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the June plenum of the party Central Committee. G. McLennan spoke about the struggle of the Communist Party and other progressive forces of the country for the rights of the working people, for peace and democracy.

Howe Comments on Talks

LD152106 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Interview with British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe by correspondent Boris Kalyagin on 15 July, place not given; both speaking in English with superimposed Russian translation -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Kalyagin] How do the British leaders assess the results of the talks with Comrade Shevardnadze?

[Howe] All the talks were very useful and were conducted in a businesslike atmosphere.

The conversation between Mr Shevardnadze and the prime minister was concentrated on the most important questions of East-West relations and reaching an agreement on arms control. In his conversation with me, Mr Shevardnadze discussed a wide range of issues concerning regional problems and bilateral relations. All the discussions were of a businesslike nature.

[Kalyagin] How do you now assess the prospects for our relations?

[Howe] I think the relations between our countries will continue to improve. We have common interests -- ensuring security. We must achieve this at a lower level of armaments. We must make progress in the matter of arms limitation. We are also interested jointly in raising the well-being of our people and improving mutual understanding between them. The prime minister and I have received an invitation to visit Moscow next year, and we both look forward to that event.

[Kalyagin] Thank you very much.

[Howe] Thank you.

[Kalyagin] According to a British tradition, television is banned from filming in Westminster Palace where the British Parliament sits. So I will simply tell you that in Westminster today Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze met Neil Kinnock, the leader of the main opposition party in Britain -- Labor. He also had talks with the leaders of the two other opposition parties -- Liberal, David Steel -- and the Social Democratic, David Owen. Later in the evening a talk also took place between Comrade Shevardnadze and Channon, the British trade minister.

UK Political Scene Viewed

PM141453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA correspondent A. Maslennikov report: "In Search of Their Own 'Identity'"]

[Test] London, July -- Recently I happened to observe an unusual picture: Members of both houses of Parliament and prominent figures in science, culture, and public life formed a waiting line not far from the Westminster Palace in order to add their signatures to a huge poster carrying an appeal for an end to the production, testing, and deployment of nuclear weapons. The propaganda poster, fixed to the side of a double-decker bus, set off on a tour of 100 of the country's cities and industrial centers so as to convey the clear, precise appeal to ordinary English people.

Commenting on this event, the British newspapers noted that both the nature of the ceremony and the unusually broad spectrum of participants (the poster was signed by politicians of all hues, from labor to conservative) testify to the important changes now taking place in the mood of Britons and the people of other West European countries.

Today it is not only professional politicians, but millions of ordinary people in various countries of the world who are beginning to look increasingly carefully at the actions of states and governments, assessing them according to the most important criterion: how they influence the general development of the international situation, whether they push mankind further and further toward the brink of self-destruction or whether, on the contrary, they offer him the prospect of creating a world without wars, a world without weapons.

An example is provided by the international reaction to the U.S. President's statement at the end of May on his intention to stop observing the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, which was a challenge to all peace-loving mankind against the background of the Soviet Union's new constructive initiatives. This step caused profound concern not only in progressive public circles throughout the world, but also, apparently, among the most loyal U.S. allies in the NATO bloc.

"I do not think I will be giving away a great secret if I say that the majority of West European politicians today feel angry about President Reagan's intention of renouncing the observance of commitments under SALT II," James Eberle, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, told me. "There is a real danger that as a result of this step the very foundations of the system of treaties which oblige both sides to show restraint in the arms race will be destroyed."

Analyzing the U.S. Administration's actions, many West European observers note that they create increasing difficulties for relations within NATO. "Whatever you look at: Reagan's 'star wars' project, the decision to site cruise missiles and Pershings in Europe, or the American attack on Libya -- the problems jeopardizing the relationship between the United States and Western Europe continue to snowball," political observer J. Steele writes in THE GUARDIAN newspaper.

The U.S. allies on this side of the Atlantic are talking more and more about the so-called European aspect of ensuring security. Their desire to play a role independent of Washington in world politics is becoming increasingly evident. In Britain, where for historical reasons the economic and military ties with the transatlantic partner have always been and still are very close, such a search for their own "identity" is particularly complex and at times contradictory.

British foreign policy, based on the two key points of maintaining "special relations" with the senior American partner and possessing its own nuclear potential, has always contained profound contradictions. Devised in the first postwar years as a means of maintaining Britain's prestige and influence as a world power, with the passage of time it has led to a sharp intensification in London's military and political dependence on Washington. The British Isles found themselves strewn with American military bases whose personnel are virtually beyond the control of the British Government.

Nobody can be misled by the so-called "independent" status of the British nuclear submarine fleet, equipped with Polaris missiles. These missiles, like the Tridents being prepared to replace them, are an integral part of the NATO military structure. They are included in the overall plan for strikes against vitally important centers on the territory of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The dangerous nature of the situation that has emerged became particularly apparent when the present administration came to power in the United States and the aggressiveness of Washington's foreign policy sharply increased. This was clearly demonstrated by the U.S. Libyan adventure, in which Britain was an accomplice. The admission made after the fact by the British head of government that she "simply could not refuse" the Americans use of the F-111 bombers based at British airfields for the attack on Libya confirmed what the country's progressive circles had long been giving warnings about: Britain's present political and military dependence on its American ally could drag the Britons into a war against their will. This admission caused political shock to many inhabitants of the British Isles. Public opinion polls carried out immediately after the bombing of Libya showed that more than two-thirds of Britons resolutely condemn both the Reagan administration's actions and the support they received from the Thatcher government.

The USSR's peace-loving policy is a powerful catalyst in the reinterpretation of Britain's role in European and world affairs. Britons, like the other West Europeans, cannot help make comparisons; while statements and actions whipping up fever in the international atmosphere and threatening to take the arms race into a still higher orbit come from Washington one after another, Moscow has put forward a series of initiatives, in the first 6 months of this year alone, which open the way to curb this race in all its main avenues. British public and political circles received with great interest the concrete proposals put forward by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at his meeting with members of a British parliamentary delegation in Moscow, proposals aimed at ensuring the two countries' mutual security in the nuclear sphere, as well as his observation that great opportunities exist for the development of fruitful political dialogue between the USSR and Britain, economic and cultural ties, and contacts between people. This is prompting more and more British politicians to take a new look at the nature and prospects of Soviet-British relations and the potential for cooperation between the two countries both bilaterally and internationally.

The new trend was manifested particularly clearly during the discussion of the country's foreign policy which took place in the British Parliament on 18 June of this year. In the existing international situation, when American foreign policy is so confused and contradictory, Labor "shadow" foreign secretary D. Healy said in the course of the debate, Britain could play a constructive role in achieving a USSR-U.S. agreement. The British Government, he noted, has the opportunity to make a positive contribution, in particular, in such spheres as the banning of weapons, the attainment of an accord on a complete and universal nuclear test ban, and exerting pressure on the United States with a view to preventing the militarization of space.

As is known, the Labor Party leadership also supported the Soviet Union's proposal for an equivalent reduction in Soviet nuclear potential in the event that Britain officially adopts a decision to eliminate its nuclear weapons. "The readiness expressed by the Soviet Union to reduce nuclear arms on a mutual basis," party leader N. Kinnock stated, "is a very important and correct step in the direction of nuclear disarmament."

Calls for the expansion of constructive Soviet-British dialogue with a view to improving the international atmosphere are today emanating not only from the opposition camp. In the course of parliamentary debates interest was aroused by a speech by P. Temple-Morris, member of the House of Commons for the ruling Conservative Party, who recently visited our country with a parliamentary delegation. "I am absolutely convinced," he stated, "that the Soviet Union is sincere in its desire for peace and dialogue. I say this in all sincerity. We are dealing with tough people who live under a different system, and the path ahead will not be easy. Difficult talks await us, but I believe that the Soviet leaders' motives are sincere and we should meet them halfway."

A. Beith, a representative of the Liberal Party, called in the course of the debate for the strengthening of constructive principles in Britain's foreign policy and the lessening of its dependence on Washington. "I believe," he said, "that many of President Reagan's foreign policy actions increase the danger which hangs over us. That is why I would like to see a more decisive affirmation of the British view on many issues, including East-West relations and arms control."

Judging from official British Government statements published in the press, the government has not yet finally defined its attitude to the wide range of Soviet disarmament proposals. It continues to fluctuate between the Tories' traditional pro-American course and the desire to play a more active, independent role in world affairs. For instance, in Parliament Foreign Secretary G. Howe declared the government's desire to limit the arms race and help improve East-West relations. [paragraph continues]

But, this statement does not tie in at all with the subsequent tests of a British nuclear device at the American testing range in Nevada and London's ostentatious support for Reagan's "star wars" program.

The history of Soviet-British relations has gone through various stages in its development. There have been periods of tension and times -- quite long times -- when cooperation between the two states has brought considerable benefit both to their own peoples and to the entire world community. There have been examples of such cooperation in the comparatively recent past, when representatives of the two countries worked jointly on the elaboration of such important international agreements as the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the three environments, the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and others. There are no insuperable obstacles to the development of such cooperation in future. Only one thing is needed -- political will on both sides, consideration of the true interests of the Soviet and British peoples, and a desire not in words, but in deeds to strive to lessen East-West tension and ensure a peaceful future for mankind.

SOKOLOV VISITS FINNISH ARMY UNIT, TAMPERE MUSEUM

LD151918 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Helsinki, 15 Jul (TASS) -- Servicemen of the Finnish Defense Forces warmly welcomed Marshal of the Soviet Union Segey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, who is paying an official visit here.

Today the Soviet guest visited one of the armored units of the Finnish Army and familiarized himself with the life, welfare, and combat training of Finnish soldiers.

Also today, Marshal Sergey Sokolov visited the V.I. Lenin museum in Tampere and laid flowers at the museum's memorial plaque.

NORWEGIAN GENERAL'S SOVIET 'FANTASIES' CRITICIZED

PM111605 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jul 86 Second Edition p 5

[O. Bakulovskiy "Pertinent Remarks: Mr Bull-Hansen's Fantasies"]

[Text] General Bull-Hansen, commander in chief of Norway's Armed Forces, is known to his compatriots through his obsessive fantasies on the subject of the "Soviet military threa." Moreover, as a rule these fantasies boil down to Bull-Hansen's attempts to attribute to the Soviet Union the very threat actually posed to Norwegians by the United States.

Take for example the occasion when U.S. Secretary of the Navy Lehman arrived in Oslo and dreamily declared that he would like to see a larger number of U.S. nuclear-armed ships in Norwegian waters. This desire of Lehman's was logically attributed to his "concept of forward defense" or, to put it more correctly, "forward aggression." Bull-Hansen rose to the occasion. While Pentagon representatives at different levels were demanding at that time from Norway's bourgeois cabinet permission to boost the U.S. Navy's presence in northern waters, Bull-Hansen informed the Norwegians with well-rehearsed alarm: There is, apparently, a danger that the northern international waters could turn into "the domestic sea of one power." The only point was that, according to Bull-Hansen, this domestic sea would belong not to the United States but to the Soviet Union. Therefore, the vigilant commander in chief appealed, it is absolutely necessary to send as many U.S. warships as possible close to Norway's coast.

Recently the Norwegian commander in chief wrote for the capital's newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET. Having probably drawn the conclusion that all the talk about the "potential threat from the East" is no longer producing the expected effect, Bull-Hansen decided personally, at his own responsibility and risk, to frighten the Norwegians by claiming that the threat has already been "set in motion." The general completely stunned the newspaper's readers with the news that Soviet troops... have already sited on Norwegian territory secret contingency arms dumps for "sabotage and terrorism sub-units." "This is a real and current threat", the commander in chief exclaimed and... got himself in a mess. That happened because, having heard about the "real nature" of the threat, journalists immediately wanted to touch it, so to speak. Especially in view of the fact that, according to Bull-Hansen, it appeared that the threat had already "arrived" on Norwegian soil. However, no sooner had requests for more detailed information been made than Bull-Hansen suddenly lost interest and announced that he knows nothing about any "specific dumps." He was completely lost for an answer to the perfectly innocent question of whether the military authorities or the police had discovered even a single such dump in Norway.

Bull-Hansen's latest fabrication flopped like all others before it. This is nothing unusual. It could even be the end of the matter. It is, however, necessary to make it clear: Foreign arms dumps have been created in Norway and they do pose a real threat to its national security.

We could give the commander in chief a specific address in, for example, Norway's Trondelag Province. A contingency stockpile base for U.S. Marine Corps heavy armaments exists there in complete legality. It contains, in particular, 155-mm howitzers capable of firing shells with nuclear warheads.

Or could it be that Bull-Hansen is interested exclusively in secret camps? Never mind, some information is also available in this respect. Former CIA Director Colby announced in an outbreak of candor in 1979 that, while working under diplomatic "cover" in Scandinavia, he had been involved in setting up a network of illegal arms bases in the peninsula. It is true that Mr Colby did not mention any specific addresses. But he did indicate frankly the direction in which the Norwegian commander in chief must focus his search.

CORRESPONDENT CONSIDERS ITALIAN POLITICAL CRISIS

LD111824 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Rome July 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

A complex situation is now being observed in the political life of Rome: Another "vacuum of power" has developed here since June 27 and there is every indication that it will drag out for long. The crisis originated after the five-party coalition cabinet headed by Bettino Craxi, a Socialist, resigned. The formal cause of the step was provided by the government's defeat in the Chamber of Deputies during the discussion of a government bill on appropriations for local government bodies.

But it was not 'intrigues' by sixty deputies from the ruling parties -- who, making use of the secret ballot, voted against the government -- that brought the cabinet down. For a long time something 'had been wrong' in relations between the partners for the coalition -- the Christian Democrats (PDC) and the Socialists (PSI). Conflicts and differences of principle between the two above-mentioned parties comes to a keen struggle for power, for key ministerial posts. The Christian Democrats demand that the post of the chairman of the Council of Ministers be returned to them since they describe themselves as a 'party of relative majority' and are really the leading bourgeois political force in the country.

The Socialists, with a following of eleven percent, 15 percent at the most, of the electorate, did not want to relinquish this post voluntarily.

Craxi, whose party gradually gained points at all the latest elections of both national and local importance, felt, most probably, confidence enough that he would again be instructed to head the cabinet. This is why he resigned with such facility. However, things turned out to be otherwise.

Being aware of the importance of the moment, the Christian Democrats rushed into a battle for Chigi Palace -- the residence of the Italian premier. During political consultations which in a crisis are held practically without a break, the Christian Democrats did not soften their initial stand. On the contrary, they toughened it. Late in June and early in July, the CDP [as received] agreed to study the question of leading Craxi at the head of the cabinet for a limited term (till autumn) whereas now the party insists on the formation of a government only under the direction of their man.

On July 10 the acute political crisis in Italy entered a new phase during which, in the judgement of local analysts, it becomes still more difficult to settle it. Last night the Republic's President Francesco Cossiga invited Giulio Andreotti, a prominent figure of the Christian Democratic Party (PCD) and instructed him to form a new government.

Until the last moment, before Andreotti was summoned to Quirinal Palace, it was utterly unclear which of the party Francesco Cossiga would finally turn to. Upon learning that the formation of a new government is entrusted to one of PDC's strong persons, the Socialist immediately stated: The crisis is dragging on and the situation has become aggravated. The chairman of the PSI group in the Chamber of Deputies, Rino Formica, casting aside any diplomacy, described the instruction to Andreotti as an 'overtly unnecessary affair'.

Andreotti himself told journalists that the present crisis situation was at the same time a critical one. He said he would start political consultations only on Monday night. In the opinion of the Italian news agency, such 'unhurried ways' are explained by the fact that the party leaders are still given some time to ponder.

KUWAITI PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

LD152026 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait July 15 TASS -- Crown prince and prime minister of Kuwait, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah today received a Soviet delegation that arrived in Kuwait. The delegation is led by Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Katushev. The KUNA news agency reports that during the meeting the sides discussed questions of the further development of mutually-advantageous cooperation between the two countries in different areas.

KING FAHD'S CALL FOR SUMMIT CITED IN ARAB PAPERS

PM151359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Shevchenko dispatch: "Kuwait"]

[Text] Kuwait City -- The local press has given extensive coverage to a recent interview given to the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia which points to the need for an Arab summit conference to be convened.

The Saudi leader sharply criticized the Western mass media, which accuse Arab countries of international terrorism. If terrorism is to be prevented it is essential first and foremost to stop the oppression of those who have been deprived of their land and legitimate rights, King Fahd stressed.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES JORDANIAN CP LEADER

LD141313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to Fa'iq Warrad, first secretary of the Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee, in which it congratulates the prominent figure of the Arab Communist and national liberation movement on his 60th birthday. The steadfastness of this Communist and patriot in the struggle against imperialism and Israeli aggression, for peace, democracy, and social progress, his great contribution to strengthening the unity of the ranks of Jordanian Communists and to develop friendly contacts between our parties and peoples is stressed.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Fa'iq Warrad the Order of International Friendship.

Welcomed by Gromyko, Aliyev

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Democratic Union of the Mali people, president of the Republic of Mali, arrived in Moscow for an official friendly visit today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet Government. He is accompanied by his wife.

Talks With Gromyko

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Democratic Union of the Mali People, president of the Republic of Mali.

The extensive exchange of views took place on topical international problems. Special attention was devoted to the analysis of the topical problems of the African Continent, specifically, the situation in the south of Africa, in Chad, western Sahara and some other regions. The sides expressed conviction that the supreme interests of Africa required a peaceful settlement of all the interstate disputes and the early elimination of the seats of tension on the continent.

During the exchange of views on the situation in the Middle East it was emphasized that the settlement of the Middle East crisis envisaged the liberation of the Israeli-occupied Arab lands and the just solution of the Palestinian problem, including the exercise of the right of the Palestinian people to the creation of their own independent state.

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The sides analyzed the difficult economic situation of African countries. They reaffirmed that the genuine solution of African problems, the same as those of other developing countries, could be achieved within the framework of the consolidation of peace and international security and the establishment of a new international economic order that would guarantee equal economic security for all the countries.

The talks will continue.

Gromyko Dinner Speech

LD141726 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, July 14 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR gave a dinner in honour of Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, at the Kremlin on July 14.

Andrey Gromyko, Geydar Aliyev, Petr Demichev, Mali statesmen accompanying the president and other officials were present.

Andrey Gromyko and Moussa Traore exchanged speeches.

Follows the text of the speech by Andrey Gromyko.

"Esteemed Comrade President,

Esteemed Mariam Traore,

Comrades,

Friends,

It gives us much satisfaction to receive in Moscow distinguished guests from a friendly African country. We extend our welcome to the delegation of the Republic of Mali led by a notable statesman of independent Africa, Comrade Moussa Traore.

It is your first official visit to the Soviet Union, though you already travelled to our country in the past. I think that this time, too, you will see for yourself the friendly feelings everyone in the Soviet Union has for the people of Mali and for their rich and ancient culture.

As the old Russian saying has it, "If you don't have a friend, look for one, and once you have found him, cherish him." The Soviet Union has many friends all over the world, including Africa, and the Republic of Mali is one of them. And what can be more important in relations between states than friendship and good relations, especially if they reflect the innermost sentiments and thoughts of the peoples?

We treasure the fact that these relations were born and grew strong in the joint struggle against colonialism and imperialism. Our state as well as Mali participated in the 15th session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1960, which took the decision to dismantle the system of colonialism. That decision became known to the world as the declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples.

That was how, on the Soviet Union's proposal, a verdict was passed on the hated system of colonialism. That verdict was well deserved because the troubles and privations brought by the colonialists to many nations were countless. Today these nations have straightened their backs and are breathing the air of national freedom and independence. The Republic of Mali has a place of honour among them.

There is every reason today to express satisfaction with the state of our relations. Contacts between the CPSU and the Democratic Union of the Mali People are making progress. Good results have been achieved in training national personnel, in economic cooperation and in cultural contacts. You rightly believe that this is not the limit. We are carrying on our joint search for new promising areas in which our cooperation can be even more effective.

The current Soviet-Mali talks undoubtedly will become a landmark on the way of the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Mali. They will help further to consolidate cooperation between our countries in the international scene in the interest of peace.

I want to lay special emphasis on this idea. Mankind is now living through a crucial phase of its history. It is very important in this situation to reverse the unfavourable trend in international developments and to check the slip towards nuclear catastrophe.

You know about the steps taken by the Soviet Union recently in international politics. We have no doubt that you are familiar with relevant statements by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on these issues. We stand for the line stretching from the Soviet-American Geneva summit not to get lost in the whirlpool of international affairs.

Seeking to ensure a future of peace for mankind, the Soviet Union has come up with a concrete plan for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the current century. It has announced a new moratorium on nuclear explosions, and we have not carried out any for almost a year now.

Our country has also formulated a plan for the complete elimination of chemical weapons as well.

The Warsaw Treaty member-countries recently put forward in Budapest a program for major reductions in the Armed Forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

All this shows that the Soviet socialist state is perseveringly working for an improvement in the international climate in full accord with the directives of the 27th congress of our party.

But it is the prospect of lessening tension that is viewed by certain forces in the West, first and foremost in Washington, as a threat to their interests. Talk about the threat, naturally, is pure fiction and those who use it are well aware of the fact.

Our initiatives on the acute problems of disarmament and the removal of the threat of war are encountering unwillingness of the militarist forces to seek accord.

Blocking new agreements, they simultaneously make unilateral statements about their intention to violate the existing ones.

Imperialism is resorting more and more often to armed force against emergent countries. Recently an African state, Libya, fell victim to a barbarous act of U.S. aggression. Copying the American policy of state terrorism, the racists of South Africa are perpetrating gory crimes against their own people and the peoples of neighboring countries.

This situation prompts the only conclusion that imperialism cannot be allowed to dictate to the peoples. All the states, big and small, can and must make a contribution to the efforts against the war threat. The unity of all the peace forces can raise a strong obstacle to the aggressive plans of those who stand for the continuation of the arms race and the policy of the further aggravation of the world situation.

The Africans believe, and with good reason, that the time has come to take practical measures to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and establish a nuclear-free zone in the continent. This is a matter of vital importance to African countries.

The time has come to raise a dependable barrier on the way of the deadly weapons to the continent. The Soviet Union for its part firmly states that it views the establishment of nuclear-free zones in different regions of the world as an important measure in the efforts to narrow the sphere of nuclear preparations.

The task of normalizing international economic relations is becoming equally urgent. The economic plight of the developing countries and their exploitation by the neo-colonialists are fraught with grave consequences to the entire system of international contacts. They also constitute one of the deep-seated causes of tension and conflicts in various parts of the world.

That is why the Soviet Union, putting forward its initiative on the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security, calls for international economic security as its organic part. We have proposed that a world congress on the problems of economic security be convened as the first step in this direction. Naturally, these problems should be examined in a close relationship with the improvement of the overall political and economic situation.

The Soviet Union is strongly opposed to any attempt to exploit the difficult situation of the developing countries to intervene in their domestic policies. Those who practice such intervention would like to block the process of the economic liberation of the continent. That is why the Soviet Union resolutely called at a recent special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa for the drafting of a comprehensive program to resolve the economic problems of the continent.

Our policy in Africa, as everywhere in the world, is honest and open. We regard the peoples who have embarked on their roads on independent development as friends and equal partners. The Soviet Union rendered and will continue to render those African peoples political support and economic assistance.

Comrade President.

Allow me to wish you, your wife and all the delegation members happiness and well-being and the entire Mali people the further consolidation of the independence of their country and every success in the fulfillment of the development plans of your state.

Long live Soviet-Mali friendship and cooperation!"

Traore Dinner Speech

LD141857 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- General Secretary of the Democratic Union of the Mali People and president of the Republic of Mali, Moussa Traore said that relations between Mali and the Soviet Union are fruitful, speaking today at a dinner given in his honour in the Kremlin.

Summing up the present-day international developments in the African continent, Moussa Traore noted that in southern Africa, the racist Pretoria government continues conducting a sordid and humiliating apartheid policies and stages ever more acts of barbarous and unjustifiable aggression against "frontline" states. The distinguished guest expressed steadfast support for the people of South Africa which is waging, under the leadership of the African National Congress, a heroic struggle for the restoration of its freedom and dignity.

"With regard to the Namibian problem Mali holds that it is only the unswerving implementation of the United Nations Security Council's Resolution 435 that will enable the Namibian people, under the leadership of its sole authentic representative, SWAPO, to exercise its inalienable right to independence", Moussa Traore said.

The present-day international situation is seriously threatened, Moussa Traore went on. The arms race, the threats of the use of force, interference in internal affairs of states, outright aggressions -- such are the factors that largely poison the international atmosphere. He pointed out that the Non-aligned Movement, too, should promote the strengthening of solidarity among nations in their struggle for the triumph of justice and progress in the world.

"It is only unswerving observance of the sacred principles of the United Nations Charter that can bring us to genuine detente and peace", Moussa Traore said.

Talks Continue 15 July

LD151625 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jul (TASS) -- Negotiations between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Democratic Union of the Mali People [DUMP] and president of the Republic of Mali, continued today in the Kremlin.

In a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, the parties examined questions of Soviet-Mali relations in detail. It has been noted with satisfaction that these bilateral relations, based on principles of equality and mutual respect, serve the cause of asserting just and equal interstate links in international practice.

Positive appraisal was given to the results of and prospects for bilateral cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Mali in various spheres; concrete issues of further deepening cooperation were discussed; and the mutual aspiration to seek new spheres of cooperation and to reveal the possibilities of strengthening mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries were confirmed.

Particular attention was paid to the further broadening of links between the CPSU and the DUMP, which have a beneficial effect on the development of the entire range of bilateral relations.

It was emphasized on the Soviet side that there is no more important task in the international arena than the preservation of peace. That is why both the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress on issues of foreign policy are directed exactly at strengthening peace and preventing nuclear war.

The Soviet side stated that the African countries can have no stronger support than the socialist states in issues concerning the struggle for national independence.

The Malian delegation stated that the position of the Republic of Mali on international issues, including regional African issues, is identical to the Soviet Union's position.

The exchange of views on a number of other topical international problems was also continued. In particular, the sides emphasized the successes and increased authority of the nonaligned states on the international scene. The common opinion that the positive solution of international problems largely depends on the positions of those countries was expressed.

The parties also exchanged opinions on the current international economic situation, particularly in Africa. It was noted that the recent special session of the UN General Assembly in New York which examined the critical economic situation on that continent may not yet have produced any direct positive results, but it has become a new stage in the struggle for the economic liberation of Africa from the neocolonialist yoke.

Both parties noted the usefulness and fruitfulness of the negotiations that took place and expressed the opinion that meetings between the Soviet and Mali leaders have great importance for strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Mali.

A joint Soviet-Mali communique is being prepared which will be published after the conclusion of the visit by the Mali delegation to the USSR.

The parties also agreed that the declaration on further development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Mali and the agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the DUMP, which were harmonized during the negotiations, will be signed.

ARKHIPOV WELCOMES NIGERIAN DELEGATION

LD151238 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- A government delegation of Nigeria, led by Commodore Oko Ibitu Ukiwe, member of the ruling Council of the Armed Forces of Nigeria, chief of the General Staff, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Government of the USSR.

At the airport the delegation was met by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and by other officials.

MEETING HELD WITH BRAZILIAN DELEGATION 9 JULY

PM151429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] A conversation was held on 9 July between chairmen of the chambers and chairmen and members of standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and a delegation of the Brazilian National Congress headed by J. Fragelli, speaker of the National Congress and the federal Senate.

L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet briefed the guests on progress in carrying out the program put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress to modernize the Soviet economy on the basis of scientific and technical progress and production intensification.

Confidence was expressed that the deputies of the two countries' supreme representative bodies will exert all their efforts to achieve the principal goal of today -- curbing the arms race, preserving and consolidating peace, and developing cooperation among all members of the international community.

J. Fragelli said that the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy meets with complete approval in Brazil. Our peoples, the guest stressed, want to live in peace with all states. Brazil will always figure among those who seek mutual understanding and cooperation on an equal basis, he stressed.

The Brazilian parliamentarians pointed to the necessity of establishing a new and just international economic order and eliminating the multibillion debt of a number of developing countries, including Brazil.

USSR Supreme Soviet deputies T.N. Bokareva, V.M. Kamentsev, V.G. Lomonosov, L.V. Radyukevich, M.P. Trunov, and other officials took part in the conversation.

R. Sardenberg, Brazilian ambassador to the USSR, was in attendance.

Visit Ends

LD152256 Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- A delegation of the National Congress of Brazil led by the Congress president and president of the Federal Senate, Jose Fragelli, left Moscow today upon the completion of an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Brazilian parliamentarians were seen off at the airport by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

The head of the Brazilian delegation spoke highly of the results of the visit to the USSR and stressed the usefulness and importance of the talks in the course of the visit.

Meeting the public in Moscow and Leningrad, the visitor said, we grew convinced of the sincere striving of the Soviet working people for peace and constructive work. Just like the Soviet Union, Brazil stands on the international scene for respect for the principles of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states and for the rights of nations to self-determination and independent development. We are satisfied with the coincidence of the positions of our countries on a number of questions of international politics.

NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL GIVES VIEWS ON CONTADORA

LD110825 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Mexico City July 11 TASS -- Nicaragua does not feel alone. We know that all people of Latin America are siding with us, said Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

In a meeting with newsmen he expressed gratitude to Mexico and other Contadora group countries for frustrating by their efforts a direct U.S. intervention of Nicaragua. In a few days from now, Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez stressed, Nicaragua will celebrate the seventh anniversary of her revolution. Throughout all of these years the country has lived in the conditions of incessant U.S. aggression. But our people will never let United States imperialism and Somicista gangs to reverse the course of history. Yet the very fact that the U.S. legislators have endorsed the rendering of aid to the counter-revolutionaries, who are trying to overthrow the legitimate government of the sovereign country, is a threat to the sovereignty of all the Latin American countries, Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez emphasised.

RAMIREZ CITES GROWING U.S. CONTRA INVOLVEMENT

LD101720 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 10 TASS -- The appropriation by the U.S. Congress of 100 million dollars for Somoza men will lead to a sharp intensification of the aggressive actions against the Nicaraguan people, to a direct involvement of the CIA and other U.S. secret services in them, said Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez. In an interview to "BARRICADA" he noted that the counterrevolutionaries will get more armaments, also missiles, as well as means of communications, while U.S. advisors will be participating directly in combat operations against Nicaragua.

In connection with the situation caused by the decision of the U.S. legislators and the possibility of a direct armed invasion of Nicaragua by the USA, the Republic is using its lawful right to defence, Sergio Ramirez said. At the same time it supports the efforts of the Contadora Group aimed at a peaceful solution in Central America, Nicaragua is prepared to participate in the talks which might lead to the conclusion of concrete agreements, he stressed.

WRITERS UNION CONGRESS DISCUSSIONS REVIEWED

PM151529 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed article: "Time for Renewal" -- first two paragraphs printed in boldface italics]

[Excerpts] More than 2 weeks have already passed since the conclusion of the Eighth USSR Writers Congress. The delegates to the congress have scattered all over the country, returning to their daily duties and primarily to manuscripts that had been put aside for the time being.

But arguments about the results of the congress and the questions raised at it are not abating within writers' circles, and, generally, among the creative intelligentsia and the broad public. Why? Because that was indeed an unusual congress, differing in many respects from the kind of congresses held in the past.

The extremely high level of frankness, "confessional nature," and principledness can, as delegates themselves emphasized, be described as the main distinguishing feature of the conversation which took place at the Eighth Writers Congress. They spoke of painful matters. They spoke passionately and ardently, unafraid of the occasional polemic sharpness or excesses [perekhlest], and without constantly glancing over their shoulders, as had happened in the past, at the "house editor." They spoke without sparing self-esteem, often offending one another quite perceptibly, automatically bringing to mind Sholokhov's words: "...We writers love to criticize one another. Can it be otherwise? Otherwise, we would get God knows what kind of false ideas about our own importance..."

It is in no way mandatory to share every single one of the opinions expressed from the congress rostrum, especially in view of the fact that many of them were in internal conflict with one another and were explained and corrected in the course of the writers' discussion. And this is what is mainly remembered: the fact that a real discussion took place, that the clashes of positions revealed primarily the interests and needs of literature and society as a whole, rather than personal or group ambitions (even though, to be frank, the latter were also voiced).

The conversation centered on the main point. On how to implement in deeds, rather than in words, the profound restructuring of social life and social awareness to which the party urges us all. On how writers and the artistic intelligentsia can participate in the process of the intensification and acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. On the artist's mission in the contemporary world which is split by contradictions and brought to the very brink of the thermonuclear abyss through the malicious intent of the imperialist militarists. About Soviet literature's patriotic and international duty, its "worldwide responsiveness," and its already traditional striving to be always in the front ranks of the battle for peace, justice, friendship among peoples, and social progress.

This is why people, both in the Great Kremlin Palace Hall and in the halls where section sittings took place, deliberated not only about the fate of the novel or of lyrical poetry, but also about the fate of Lake Baykal, Lake Onega, the northern rivers, and villages "in decline." They argued not only about the problems of literary criticism or dramatic art, but also about urgent questions of demography, social policy, and the conservation of our entire spiritual and cultural heritage. They spoke not only about the need to overcome formalism and departmentalism in the Writers Union's work, but also about the fact that bureaucracy, red tape, and institutional indifference, which have expanded to become an enormous social evil, are like a barrier across the road to the affirmation of the principles of social justice and the norms of communist morals.

Speaking with a sense of legitimate pride and understandable civic gratification about our gains and victories and about how much has been done in the country since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the delegates nonetheless focused attention in their speeches mainly on how much still remains to be accomplished and on matters which generate serious anxiety and at times even alarm. It was this that constituted an application of the lessons of the 27th party congress, which illuminated with Bolshevik straightforwardness not only the successes -- which in any case are obvious -- but also the instances of inertia in the economy and the negative trends in the social, spiritual, and cultural spheres and in people's moral awareness and behavior. [passage omitted]

There was a conversation about what the Writers Union should be like in the new historical conditions, about the moral character and dignity of contemporary Soviet literary figures. It is not surprising that these questions emerged closely interconnected at the congress: After all, it is not outsiders but the writers themselves who are in charge of the organizational, administrative, and economic work in our creative union, and therefore much depends on their spiritual and businesslike qualities, their intelligence and competence, their breadth of vision, and their skill at offering prompt assistance to their comrades.

Substantial and largely justified complaints were voiced against the Writers Union leadership, because the processes of bureaucratization, of implanting a "departmental" spirit, and of replacing real action with endless coordination and parade-ground ostentation -- all of them condemned by the party as signs of unsuitable style of work -- have not, of course, bypassed our own creative organization. At the same time, as Askhat Mirzagitov noted, earning the delegates' support, "to overturn all and everything, to expunge one's past while blaming the supposedly bureaucratized authorities, thus evading all personal responsibility, is, to say the least, not serious, but rather, demagogical." It is much more important -- and here we quote Ales Adamovich -- "to build into the inner workings of the Writers Union a punch card of changes which would govern the future leaders' line of behavior," and to thoroughly think out the structure of elected writers' organs and their membership.

In this respect, the delegates' proposals boiled down to the further all-around democratization of the Writers Union. There was talk, in particular, about the need to enhance the role of the USSR Writers Union Board and its Auditing Commission, to institute strict accountability of writers organization leaders to "rank and file" literary figures, to eliminate the practice of "life secretaryships" and decision-making behind closed doors, and to conduct all organizational and creative work in an atmosphere of publicity, comradely equality, and mutual understanding. The Secretariat and its Bureau which were elected at the first postcongress plenum of the USSR Writers Union Board have been ordered to think out and implement measures aimed at establishing within our union an atmosphere which would be favorable for successful and effective creative work.

In actual fact, as it was emphasized at the congress, it is not only the union leadership but also all its members that must be concerned with the establishment of such an atmosphere of mutual trust, respect, mutual demandingness, and exactingness. "No one will come to eliminate the shortcomings in our life and creative affairs," Vladimir Karpov said. "We will have to do this ourselves."

Of course, an enormous role will have to be played here by literary and artistic criticism and all the literary press.

It is indicative that, in one way or another, almost all speakers at the congress touched upon the problems of literary criticism and spoke about the fact that it is high time for it to cast off equability and sycophancy, to perform more actively its functions as researcher and organizer of the literary process in the country, to combat with party principledness and esthetic vigilance the manifestations of mediocrity, hackwork, time-serving, and antihistoricism, and to propagandize widely and consistently the best examples of Soviet prose, poetry, dramatic art, and journalism.

Literary criticism owes a great debt to literature, it was noted at the congress. It was, however, also noted that quite a few excellent masters are working in literary criticism today, whose sharp and accurate words enjoy deserved respect among both writers and readers. This means, delegates said, that it is necessary to galvanize the work by our literary criticism "shop" and to provide literary criticism with conditions in which it would perform its professional duties with maximum efficiency and without feeling inferior in comparison with other categories and genres of literature.

This means that the editorial offices of literary publications, including of course LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, must restructure their work in line with the demands of the time, enhance the ideological and artistic standard of their publications, improve the practice of mutual relations with the authors' aktiv, and take the opinion of the mass readership more widely and more consistently into account. [passage omitted]

VICTORY MEMORIAL DESIGN CRITICIZED AS 'POMPOUS'

LD151130 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The Soviet public has strongly criticized the design of the memorial to victory to be built in Moscow. The memorial was to embody the Soviet people's heroism shown in crushing the Nazis in World War II. However, in the course of public discussion, which involved about 10,000 people, many described the would-be memorial as a pompous structure. The Moscow affiliation of the Union of Artists suggested that the construction be suspended and that another contest for the best design be carried out. The suggestion met with general approval.

But many trading points have not been adapted to receive containers and in some cases not enough thought has gone into equipping transport to carry them. There are cases of lack of coordination between bread-making enterprises and trade organizations. This cannot be tolerated.

Attention was drawn to the need to look more closely at customer demand. In this connection the bread-making industry ought to have its own stores where, above all, one would study consumer demand for particular flavors or aromas.

It was emphasized that the material and technical base of the bread-making industry needs to be considerably strengthened and modernized and progressive new technology must be used.

The Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances has the task of organizing series production of effective equipment which meets modern requirements and is as good as anything else available. The aim is to accelerate the automation and computerization of the baking process.

PHILOLOGIST DENIES HEBREW STUDIES BANNED

LD151038 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- "The allegations of Western propaganda that Hebrew is banned in the USSR and that the teaching of Hebrew is punishable by law are at odds with reality," Soviet philologist Velvl Chernin, a specialist in Hebrew, told a TASS correspondent. Hebrew, he said, is sometimes erroneously called the national language of the Soviet Jews. It is a bad delusion: Jews never talked Hebrew either in pre-revolutionary Russia or in the Soviet Union, where about two million Jews are living today. Yiddish has always been the language of our Jews.

Any language, including Hebrew, can be studied in the USSR. It is taught in higher educational establishments in Moscow, Leningrad, and Tbilisi, capital of Georgia. Hebrew is also studied at religious schools at synagogues, of which there are about 100 in the Soviet Union.

Papers in Hebrew are published in the USSR and a Hebrew-Russian dictionary has come out. Quite a few papers on ancient Jewish culture appear as well. Recently a collection of extensive articles about early Jewish printed books came off the presses in Leningrad.

The author of the book is Shimon Yakerson, 31, the keeper of the Jewish collection of the library of the Leningrad Institute of Oriental Studies. About 50,000 Jewish books, including volumes of the Bible and the Talmud, are kept in his library.

The problems of Hebrew are considered in the journal "Semitological Studies," published in Georgian in Tbilisi.

COMPARISON OF LIGACHEV VORONEZH OBLAST TOUR

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 July carries in its first edition on page 2 a TASS report on the visit to Voronezh Oblast by Y.K. Ligachev. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Visit to Voronezh Oblast," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service in Russian version published in the 10 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 6, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, last line reads in PRAVDA: of working people.

In conversations with workers, kolkhoz members, and representatives of the technical, scientific, and creative intelligentsia, ways of fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the April (1985) and June (1986) plenums of the party Central Committee were discussed. Great attention was devoted to questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, developing the production of consumer video equipment and microcomputers, increasing the role of intensive factors in increasing production rates, and transferring machine building enterprises widely onto work in two or three shifts. Agricultural workers were set the task of persistently increasing grain production, supplying high quality feed to livestock raising, and going over more boldly to modern forms of organization of agricultural production.

Comrade Ligachev met (picking up paragraph two, line one, supplying additional paragraph)

Paragraph two, last line reads in PRAVDA: full were emphasized. It was noted that it is now important to be more self-critical in assessing the results obtained and not to rest on one's laurels.

Comrade Ligachev (picking up last paragraph, line one, supplying additional sentence)

Last paragraph, line two has in PRAVDA: "Chizhovskiy" instead of "Chizhevskiy."

BASHKIR ANTI-ALCOHOL DRIVE FOUND WANTING

PM101521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. On Serious Shortcomings in the Implementation of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution on the Elimination of Drunkenness and Alcoholism in the Bashkir ASSR"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, having reviewed the results of an inspection, notes that work on the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the elimination of drunkenness and alcoholism in the Bashkir ASSR is insufficiently energetic, has the nature of a short-lived campaign, and its effect is inadequate. Instances of complacency and of a lack of self-critical assessment of the results achieved in the struggle against drunkenness can be observed in many places.

Officials in the party obkom and in many party gorkoms and raykoms, in particular Neftekamsk, Kumertau, Tuymazy, and Sibay Gorkoms and Kushnarenkovskiy and Sovetskiy Raykoms, do not exercise the due exactingness toward leaders of soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organizations regarding the rigorous implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution and the enhancement of their personal responsibility for the state of affairs in the struggle against drunkenness. There are many cases of tolerant attitudes toward instances of drunkenness by CPSU members and other leaders and of leniency in the evaluation of their offenses. There are quite a few instances of officials remaining in positions of responsibility after having committed breaches of the antialcoholism legislation.

Many local soviets have not committed themselves sufficiently to the work to affirm a sober way of life. [paragraph continues]

The commissions for struggle against drunkenness under their ispolkoms make insufficient use of the measures, provided by the law, for administrative and public influence on violators of labor discipline and drunkards, and still limit their activity to simply examining cases involving breaches of antialcoholism legislation. Gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms do not wage an effective struggle against moonshining and speculation in alcoholic beverages.

The Bashkir ASSR Ministry of Trade (minister is Comrade B.I. Titov) and the Bashkir Potreboysuz (chairman is Comrade F.G. Garipov) have failed to take the proper measures to regulate trade in alcoholic beverages. Despite a certain drop in the sales of wines and spirits in the republic, the per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages remains high. Many trade workers commit breaches of the regulations governing trade in wines and spirits.

The Bashkir ASSR MVD (minister is Comrade V.D. Rylenko) is slack in coordinating its activities with public and economic organizations, voluntary people's militia detachments, and comrades courts, and its preventive work in the struggle against drunkenness is poor. The result is that many offenses are committed by individuals in an intoxicated condition. The ministry is slack in monitoring the work of curative and labor therapy centers.

The work done in connection with the struggle against drunkenness by the Bashkir ASSR Ministry of Health (minister is Comrade M.Kh. Kamalov) and the medical institutions under its jurisdiction does not meet today's demands. The ministry has not yet filled all the vacancies for narcotics specialists. Not all doctors have had specialized training in narcotics, and as a result their professional standards are extremely inadequate. The material base of most narcotics subdivisions is insufficient to ensure specialized antialcoholism treatment.

Educational work in many collectives is conducted in a low key style and there is a lack of a differentiated approach toward different population groups and toward specific persons suffering from drunkenness. Insufficient use of cultural institutions, movies, and sports facilities is made in the struggle to affirm healthy habits and a sober way of life, and there is a shortage of assertiveness and depth in the publicity given to the problems of eradicating drunkenness by the local press and the republican television and radio programs. The work of instituting societies for the struggle for sobriety is being organized slowly.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has reprimanded CPSU member Comrade M.S. Mullagalyamov, deputy chairman of the Bashkir ASSR Council of Ministers, for allowing serious shortcomings to occur in the organization of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the elimination of drunkenness and alcoholism, and for failing to ensure effective monitoring of the implementation of measures planned.

CPSU member Comrade V.D. Rylenko, Bashkir ASSR minister of internal affairs, has been reprimanded for unsatisfactory preventive work in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and for serious shortcomings in leadership of the work by curative and labor therapy centers.

CPSU member Comrade F.G. Garipov, chairman of the Bashkir Potreboysuz, has been censured for having failed to take proper measures to regulate sales of wine and vodka products and for having committed breaches of trading rules.

The attention of CPSU member Comrade M.K. Kamalov, Bashkir ASSR minister of health, has been drawn to the need to step up the work of medical institutions to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the elimination of drunkenness and alcoholism, to consolidate the material base of narcotics subdivisions, and to supply them with trained cadres.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has severely rebuked Comrade G.M. Nikitin, secretary of the Bashkir Party Obkom, for having failed to properly monitor the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the elimination of drunkenness and alcoholism and for serious shortcomings in carrying out organizational and educational work.

Note has been taken of statements by Comrades G.M. Nikitin and M.P. Mirgazyamov that the autonomous republic's CPSU obkom and council of ministers will implement additional measures to eliminate the shortcomings that have come to light and to step up the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution.

KAMCHATKA OBLAST PARTY FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

LD151421 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] A plenum of the Kamchatka Oblast Party Committee took place in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatka today and examined an organizational matter. The plenum released Comrade Kachin from his duties as first secretary of the party committee in connection with his transfer to other work.

Comrade Reznikov, who worked as the second secretary of this party oblast committee, has been elected as first secretary of the Kamchatka Obkom.

KAZAKH CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

PM151825 Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Plenum of Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Third Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee took place 3 July 1986.

The plenum discussed the question "The Results of the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations to Fulfill the State Plan for the Kazakh SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990."

The report was delivered by D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

The following took part in the debate on the report:

Comrades A.G. Korkin, first secretary of Karaganda Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; O.S. Kuanyshev, first secretary of Turgay Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; L.M. Lapshina, weaver at the Ust-Kamenogorsk Silk Fabrics Combine; E.Kh. Gukasov, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gosaprogrom; M.S. Mendybayev, first secretary of Alma Ata Kazkh Communist Party Obkom; Ye. G. Yezhikov-Babakhanov, Kazakh SSR minister of installation and special construction work; R. Myrzashev, first secretary of Chimkent Kazkh Communist Party Obkom; A.I. Bikhlyayev, director of Kustanay Oblast's Ostrovskiy Sovkhoz; V.F. Shevchuk, driver at Dzhezkagan Oblast's Zhayremskiy Mining and Enriching Combine; Yu. G. Kazachenko, first secretary of Mangyshlak Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; Zh. G. Ishakov, chairman of Pavlodar Oblispolkom; N.D. Tantsyura, Kazakh SSR minister of trade; O.O. Suleymenov, first secretary of the Board of the Writers Union of Kazakhstan; M.D. Atabayev, general director of Dzhambul's "Khimprom" Production Association; V.A. Shurnikov, director of Alma Ata's S.M. Kirov Machine Building Plant; and S. Shaikhmanov, first secretary of Kzyl-Orda Oblast's Chilliyskiy Raykom.

The plenum approved the draft of the State Plan for the Kazakh SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990. It was deemed advisable to submit the 5-year plan for consideration by the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

The plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee adopted an appropriate resolution on the question discussed, and this will be published in the press.

The plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee examined organizational issues.

The plenum released K.T. Turysov from the duties of secretary and Bureau member of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee in connection with his reassignment.

The plenum elected L. Ye. Davletova, formerly chief of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee's Light Industry and Consumer Goods Section, to the positions of secretary and Bureau member of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee expelled from the CPSU A.R. Karavayev, former Kazakh SSR minister of motor transport, for abuse of office for selfish purposes.

CPSU Central Committee Inspector S. Yu. Tsurikov took part in the work of the plenum.

With this the plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee completed its work.

BRIEFS

KIEV HOUSING PLANS -- The Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party and the Ukrainian Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on measures for the further comprehensive economic and social development of Kiev. It envisages the handing over of 7 million cubic meters of residential housing over the course of the 5-year plan. This is more than existed in all of Kiev in the pre-war period. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Jul 86 LD]

PRAVDA VIEWS FACTORY, FARM PERFORMANCE

PM141537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary: "Being Tested in Practice"]

[Excerpts] Industry [passage omitted]

Considerable quantities of gas and coal were extracted in excess of targets in June, and there was above-target output of steel, finished rolled ferrous metals, sulfuric acid, caustic soda, industrial robots, and computers and spare parts. The plan for the production of railroad cars and diesel and electric locomotives was fulfilled. The average daily extraction of petroleum by collectives under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry was close to the target. Footwear production was also more than planned, but its quality often fails to satisfy consumer requirements.

A number of ministries failed to reach the planned targets as regards the output of individual products. They include the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and several others. The output of thermoplastic pipes and pipeline components, AC electric motors, chemical and forging and pressing equipment, refrigerators, lumber, and cotton textiles was less than planned.

The first 6 months of the 12th 5-Year Plan's first year have already passed. Now it is important for every labor collective and all sectors to mobilize the energy, initiative, and skills of participants in the competition in order to overcome the inertia of adverse trends, boost the rate of production growth, and score higher end results.

Agriculture

The period of hard work in the grain fields -- and it is gathering pace at present -- offers quite a few examples of how frontrankers manage to increase yields per hectare and eliminate grain losses under the new conditions of economic management. [passage omitted]

In parallel with the harvesting, crop farmers continue the laying in of feeds. The total laid in by 7 July in terms of feed units stands at 26.1 million metric tons, which is higher than at the same time last year. There are, however, quite a few farms, primarily in Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Tajikistan, Armenia, and many other RSFSR oblasts, which are in no particular hurry to ensure sufficient quantities of high-nutrient feeds for stock-raising.

The practice of leading farms shows that the successful progress of intensive work in both grain fields and meadows depends to a considerable extent on the condition of equipment and its prompt preparation. Is everything going well in this direction? Data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration testify that 91 percent of tractors, the same percentage of grain harvesting combines, 84 percent of silage and feed harvesting combines, and 88 percent of pick-up balers were fully operational as at 1 July. Quite a few machines are still awaiting repairs on farms in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kazakhstan.

Mid-summer is the time for exacting evaluation of the work done by vegetable growers.
[paragraph continues]

It is gratifying that they have grown and sold a somewhat larger quantity of vitamin-rich produce than last year. But tours of store counters in various cities make one think that the vegetable production line is not operating properly everywhere. Just as in the past, direct ties between farms and trade enterprises are developing too slowly. At times there is a shortage of transport to shift the harvest yield. Poor-quality produce is being dispatched from many farms. For example, the procurement office of the Ukrainian SSR's Kamensko-Dneprovskiy Rayon Potreboyuz dispatched to Moscow a railroad car containing cucumbers, almost one-third of which had to be dumped.

And how are things with the stockmen? The first 6 months saw the following increases in comparison with the first half of 1985: 7.3 percent in livestock and poultry purchases, 5.7 percent in milk purchases, and 5.3 percent in egg purchases. The increase in livestock and poultry sales was particularly tangible in stock units in Kazakhstan, Moldavia, Kirghizia, and the Kalmyk ASSR. Sales of milk to the state continue to grow on farms in Uzbekistan, Perm, Chita, and Amur Oblasts, and the Udmurt and Buryat ASSR's. On the other hand, farms in Georgia, where milk purchases have dropped, have to make up a lag.

AIRCRAFT EXPORTER INCREASES TRADE TURNOVER

LD102030 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- Export of Soviet planes and helicopters has risen 40 percent in the past five years, said Vasiliy Studenikin, general manager of Soviet Aviaexport. He spoke today at a press conference in Moscow devoted to the 25th anniversary of this foreign trade association, the only exporter of Soviet aircraft on the world market. Between 1981 and 1985 the association's foreign trade turnover totalled some 4,500 million roubles.

In the past few years Aviaexport has won new customers abroad and has expanded its export programme with new types of aircraft. Planes and copters developed by Soviet designers are exported to 55 countries. In the years of its operation, Aviaexport has sold some 5,500 aircraft on the world market.

Aviaexport ships spares of over 100,000 items on orders of its foreign customers. Several hundred pilots and technicians from many countries undergo training in the Soviet Union. Under Aviaexport's contracts the USSR overhauls annually some 200 aircraft and hundreds of aircraft engines and units bought earlier by foreign companies.

In the next few years the association will propose its foreign customer aircraft of new generation: the intercontinental IL-96 jumbo jet for 300 passengers, the economical turbo-prop IL-114 designed first of all for home flights, the multipurpose helicopter KA-32 and other aircraft.

OIL INDUSTRY OFFICIAL ASSESSES SELF-SUFFICIENCY

LD111453 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- Soviet oilmen are extracting more and more fuel by using thermal, physical and chemical effects on oil horizons. Low-yield fields will come to play an even greater role in the energy balance of the country in the next few years, Valeriy Igrevskiy, first deputy minister of the oil industry of the USSR, told TASS.

This does not mean that the industry has exhausted conventional oil reserves.

Conversely, he stressed, there is enough oil to meet the country's needs for years to come. The USSR is the world's only industrial power fully to rely on domestic resources for its fuel and energy needs.

Though oil gushers are becoming a thing of the past, there is no reason for pessimism, Igrevskiy said.

For instance, in western Siberia, the main fuel-bearing area of the country, a mere 15 of the 300 known deposits are now yielding 70 per cent of the total output. This pattern will now change as poorer horizons, the development of which calls for heavier outlays and more effort, will be opened up. This "switchover" naturally had an effect on the physical volume of oil production. The situation has now been stabilized and oil supply keeps growing in accordance with the five year plan targets approved by the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet last June, Igrevskiy said.

The West predicts the "decline" of the Soviet oil industry and keeps harping on the slowdown of the growth rate in oil production. Yet that slowdown in 1986-1990 is a sign of a thrifty, more sensible approach to the oil reserves rather than evidence of their depletion. Judge for yourself: In the 1960s-1970s, the USSR was annually increasing its oil output by 20-30 million tons a year. Now it will save 100 million tons of oil through resource-saving measures, better refinery and the substitution of gas for oil wherever possible.

The growing needs of Soviet industry in oil products will be met in full and we will be able to preserve more of the non-renewable hydrocarbon reserves for the succeeding generations. The latest geologic surveys are encouraging as well, they show that new large deposits can be struck in the USSR. According to Igrevskiy, the more promising regions are the Caspian Depression, eastern Siberia and the country's continental shelf, the longest in the world.

TV HIGHLIGHTS PROBLEMS AT ASTRAKHAN GAS COMPLEX

LD112300 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 11 July in the "Vremya" newscast carries a report on problems at the Astrakhan gas complex, at which the first stage of capacities is scheduled to come into operation at the end of the year.

A correspondent reports that a bridge on the route from Astrakhan to the gas complex will be handed over only in the first half of next year, and the result is that there are waits of an hour or more on the ferry crossing the river; the two ferries, working nonstop, transport over 3,000 vehicles and over 5,000 passengers daily. The cost of this is over R450,000 annually.

The report continues with an interview with A.I. Dunayev, deputy general director of the Astrakhangazprom association, who says that six trainloads daily will be dispatched from the Sernaya goods station, carrying mainly hard and liquid sulfur. He says things are "bad" as far as the construction of railroad facilities is concerned. Construction and assembly work amounting to R12 million needs to be carried out in 1986, but so far there is a shortfall amounting to R2.5 million, he says. Dunayev goes on to say that only four of the planned nine lengths of track have been built at the Sernaya station, and that they do not have everything necessary in order to organize passenger traffic by rail to carry workers from Astrakhan to the gas complex.

Back in the studio, the presenter says that Astrakhangazprom has now reported that the rate of work on the road bridge has increased, but "everything remains as before" on the railroad construction sites.

Urgent assistance is required from the Ministry of Railroads and the Volga Railroads Directorate. He says that the delivery of signalling, and communications equipment must be expedited.

FUEL PROBLEMS AT CONDENSATE PLANT REPORTED

LD152057 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] The television correspondent reports from the Surguttransgaz Association Condensate Stabilization Plant, near Surgut, where a chimney is shown belching black smoke and flames, blackening the area around. In reply to the correspondent's sarcastic remark about the cost of such a flame, E.N. Laptev, deputy general director of the Surguttransgaz association, admits that burning off the gas costs the state a great deal, but the plant has no option. "The reason why the flame is burning is because the raw material we receive is substandard." The raw material comes from Urengoy and contains seven times more hydrocarbon admixtures than stipulated. Why this happens, the correspondent remarks, is a separate issue. The condensate is purified at the plant and sent on to the reprocessing enterprises, where the so-called broad fractions are deprived: butane and propane. The admixtures are burned off, with no provision being made in the plans for their use.

Laptev says that proposals have been put forward to use the gases as raw material at the nearby gas refining works, but a pipeline needs to be built. Permission for this has been received from Minedprom; not it is up to the builders. Laptev adds that the plant seen on the construction site was not intended to be supplied with diesel fuel according to the plan, and engineers put forward a scheme for obtaining the diesel, which is of reasonable quality. Laptev complains that Goskomnefteprodukt is not giving timely assistance in this respect, everything is left up to the plant itself. The correspondent comments that the reportage was filmed 2 weeks ago: A phone call to Surgut had elucidated that Goskomnefteprodukt is still creating obstacles over accepting diesel fuel from the works so that work on the installation for producing it has had to be halted. In the meantime, fuel has to be transported thousands of kilometers to the north Tyumen area. Yet 15 rubles could be saved on every metric ton of Surgut fuel just on the transportation costs. Goskomnefteprodukt, the correspondent observes, should stop creating bureaucratic impediments and support the enterprise.

As for the flaring chimney, the skies over the plant have become lighter since the gas condensate preparation installations in Urengoy have recently been reconstructed and the quality of the raw material supplied has sharply increased. At the start of September, when the pipeline from the plant to the neighboring gas refinery is finished, the flare problem will finally be resolved.

BRIEFS

TAJIK POWER PLANT -- Construction of a huge power plant on the Vakhsh River in the Tajik SSR has begun. The planned capacity of the new plant is 3.6 million kw. It is being constructed in the Pamir Mountains which are situated in a region frequently hit by earthquakes. The decision to construct the power plant was based on information acquired from space research programs. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Jun 86 GF]

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION ISSUES DATA

Fodder Preparation

LD091948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy commentary]

[Text] Data on the progress of field work have been published by the statistical bodies today. The latest report by the USSR Central Statistical Department notes that at the end of the first week of July, grain and pulse crops were mowed on an area exceeding 10 million hectares. They were threshed on almost one-half of this area. The pace of fodder preparation was increased. Sown and natural grasses from the first mow were harvested from 40 million hectares. On average, almost twice as much fodder was prepared daily than during last week. But fodder production reserves are still far from being fully utilized. For instance, in the RSFSR's non-Chernozem zone, the grass has ripened almost everywhere.

However, in the Kostroma, Pskov, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl, and also in some other oblasts, much still remains to be harvested. After all, in the places where the first mow has not yet been harvested, the grass could grow again by 20-30 centimeters after the first mowing. Because the weather in the last few days makes it possible to carry out the work speedily and to apply the latest technologies, the fodder preparation workers of Kazakhstan are also working below their potential. Both in this republic and in the non-Chernozem zone, the main cause of slow pace is bad utilization of machinery. Quite often it stands idle or it is not complemented in the necessary way by experienced cadres and mechanizers; and many mowers and balers have still not been repaired. There are still many examples of low quality fodder being put into storage. And this happens in the most favorable weather conditions. Such cases were reviewed during inspections in Donetsk Oblast and in many oblasts of the non-Chernozem zone. On those farms, where they seriously consider the quality of fodder, in general they have changed over to mowing the grass during the night. According to agro-chemical analyses, most of the carotene, which is so essential for obtaining high animal productivity, is preserved in grass mowed during this time of the day.

Harvesting Progress

LD091530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the data on the progress of the harvest. In the country as a whole grain and leguminous crops, not counting corn, have been reaped on almost 10.5 million hectares and threshed on 5.7 million hectares. The procurement of fodder is continuing alongside the grain harvest. Many farms in the Baltic region and Belorussia are carrying out this work according to a tight schedule and without losses, while in the meadows of Kazakhstan and Kirghiziya, and Pskov, Kostroma, and Ivanovo Oblasts, hay-making is proceeding slowly, which is lowering the quality of the fodder.

Tractors, Feed

LD160420 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] As of 7 July, more than 26 million metric tons of feed, counting in food units, has been procured, which is a higher figure than for the same period last year. The Central Statistical Administration data show that by 1 July, in the country as a whole, 91 percent of tractors and the same percentage of grain combines, and 84 percent of silage and feed harvesters have been reported to be in working condition.

TV REPORTS GRAIN HARVEST SHORTCOMINGS

LD112029 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Studio talk by political observer Ivashchenko from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] "Hello comrades. This week the first summary of the Central Statistical Administration appeared on the bread grain harvest of 1986; 10 million hectares of grain crops have been harvested." Eleven union republics are today already harvesting grain. July means the harvesting of wheat and meadow grasses. Grasses have already been cut from 40 million hectares. "If last week the addition to the procurements of fodder was, in comparison with 1985, 5 million metric tons, then this week it has already increased to 7 million metric tons. The annual reserve of this fodder has already been created in all republics of the Baltic area." Belorussian fodder-procurers are also doing excellent work; this year preference is being given to hay. Very far from all resources have been exhausted as far as fodder harvesting is concerned.

The situation in the RSFSR non-Chernozem zone is very much lacking in uniformity. For example, only a third of Kostroma's fields have been mown. Only a half of all grasses have been harvested in Yaroslavl, Smolensk, and Gorkiy Oblasts, although all the resources were there so as to have already completed the first cutting. Kirov Oblast collective and state farms are also slow: The grasses there have already flowered and soon they will start to lose quality; it means that later on 2 metric tons of fodder will have to be expended where 1 would have sufficed.

In north Kazakhstan foul weather has meant that mowing equipment has gone into action a week later than usual but the grasses are better than ever; they can be laid in for 1 and 1/2 to 2 years. Lagging behind was understandable before, but not now: "Why is it that from 32 million hectares of land only 12.5 million have so far been mown? You see the weather is simply excellent -- as if to order -- but there is still more than 1 month to the grain harvest in the virgin land." Things are not much better in Kirghizia's meadows; in this summer's conditions it could have been possible to harvest not a half of the acreage, but significantly more.

WORST DROUGHT IN 100 YEARS PERSISTS IN TAIGA

LD100917 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Prior to the weather report, here is a brief report by a TASS correspondent.

An unusual natural phenomenon is being observed at the present time in the taiga in the Jewish national region. The summits of the mountain ranges are frequently shrouded in dense storm clouds that produce flashes of lightning one after the other. These are so called dry thunderstorms. Their discharges cause forest fires.

During the entire history of meteorological observations, local weather forecasters have not known such an abundance of dry thunderstorms. Such a protracted drought, which has persisted for some 2 months, has not been registered in the past 100 years.

HEAT WAVE PROMPTS NIGHT HARVEST IN ARMENIA

LD101705 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Yerevan July 10 TASS -- Armenia, a Soviet transcaucasian republic, is living through a period of unusual heat. In some areas the temperature reaches plus 43 degrees centigrade -- 7-10 degrees up against absolute indices. Nothing like this has been observed for over 100 years.

A TASS correspondent has been told at the Armenian Department for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control that the unusual heat is connected with the penetration of the territory of the republic by the hot air from the south. Its impact will be felt for several more days. In this connection, in accordance with recommendations of specialists, agricultural bodies are taking additional measures for preserving vegetable crops. Specifically, at the plantations of the Ararat valley night harvesting of ripe potatoes, pepper and other vegetables was organized.

MEDIA ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 11-13 JULY

LD150602 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 11-13 July. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

11 July

In Nikolayev Oblast, over 60 percent of feared crops have been harvested. The first farm to complete harvesting produced a grain yield of 34 quintals per hectare [ha]. In Orel region, one-third of the planned quantity of hay has been stored for winter use. (0400)

The harvesting of winter grain crops is at its height on the Kuban steppe. Wheat and barley are being cut and threshed on 100,000 ha, and 1,200 harvesting-transport complexes, detachments, and crews are involved in the harvest. (1000)

It is raining hard in Rostov Oblast. A strong wind is bending ripe ears of grain to the ground. (1030)

The sowing plan has been only half fulfilled in Dagestan. In drought conditions, farmers are doing everything to overcome the shortcomings. It is planned to carry out five cuts on the alfalfa fields and other perennial grass fields. (1100)

A high-capacity complex for the production of granulated fertilizer has been commissioned in Grodno. The potential output is 330,000 tons of carbamide annually. (1100)

Harvesting of winter crops is in full swing in Kuban: Each day wheat and barley are cut and threshed from 100,000 ha. Procurement of hay is coming to an end in Mogilev Oblast: To date 1.7 times more of it has been laid in for storage than in the same period last year. In southern Uzbekistan, farmers have started cutting the green mass of corn -- it has to be gathered from an area of over 200,000 ha. In Crimea Oblast, grain crops have been cut from more than half of the entire acreage; threshing of grains is proceeding rapidly. [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Jul 86] [from the "Vremya" newscast]

12 July

Fifteen million ha of crops in the USSR are being "sprayed" with Trichogrammatidae -- insects which destroy the pests that damage grain, corn, cotton, sugar-beet and feed grasses. They are being bred on an industrial scale. Where entomophages and micro-organisms are effective, chemical pesticides are not used. Last year, the area free of chemicals was increased in this way by 11 million ha. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0507 GMT 12 Jul 86]

The second harvesting of alfalfa has begun in the irrigated fields of Saratov Oblast. Hay and haylage are being produced, and the grass is also being used as a top dressing. At least 200,000 metric tons of fodder should be obtained. A third harvest should be possible everywhere. In some places, depending on the climate, there may even be a fourth harvest. (1300)

In Krasnodar Kray, grain is being threshed daily on over 100,000 ha. Efforts are not concentrated on wheat, which occupies over 1.36 million ha. (2130)

In Kazakhstan, fodder procurement is being carried out in a well-organized way on farms in Chimkent and Dzhambul Oblasts. In the north and east of Kazakhstan, grass mowing started later, but here too the pace of work is higher than last year; in Kustany Oblast 218,000 metric tons of hay, almost one quarter of the target, was laid in in just 1 week. But not everywhere does the pace of work match the high pledges adopted. For instance, farmers in Taldy Kurgan Oblast have been mowing grass for over a month, yet they have so far laid in only 153,000 metric tons of haylage. Farms in Turgay, Semipalatinsk, and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts, are behind. Things are not going very well for the farmers in Kokchetav Oblast either, yet they were the initiators of competition in the republic. Improper organization is to blame. (2200)

13 July

The first 1 million metric tons of Kuban grain has been sold to the state. Of this quantity, 93 percent is strong and valuable winter wheat. Kuban grain is pouring into the elevators at the rate of over 200,000 metric tons per day. (1100)

In Uzbekistan, haymaking rates remain low. Many farms have still not completed the second alfalfa harvest, even though the best time for this is passing. There are instances where cut grasses are left lying in the fields and lose their nutritional properties. (1500)

The first cut of hay has been mown in the Mari non-Chernozem zone, thus fulfilling by 50 percent the hay laying-in plan for state-owned livestock. Stavropol farmers have threshed grains on half the area to be harvested. Stavropol Kray grain farms intend to supply the state with almost 2 million metric tons of grain.

COSMONAUTS COMPLETE MISSION, PREPARE FOR LANDING

LD150940 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Center:

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are completing their programme of work in near-earth orbit and are due to return back to earth tomorrow.

Today the crew of the manned complex "Mir" -- "Soyuz T-15" are mothballing the station's equipment and on-board systems.

The cosmonauts are transferring into the descent module of the spaceship "Soyuz T-15" papers, photographs and spectrograms, magnetic tapes, containers with biological objects and other materials with the results of the experiments done by them.

The programme for today includes two hours' physical exercises and a television report, in which the crew will speak about the results of their work in space.

In the evening, the cosmonauts are to carry out within the framework of the programme of the international experiment "Geoex-86" a concluding series of photography of the GDR's territory.

According to the data of telemetric information and reports of the crew, the onboard systems of the orbital complex "Mir" -- "Soyuz T-15" are functioning normally. Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are in good health and feel well.

Cosmonauts Summarize Flight

LD151649 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are completing their program of work in earth orbit. Over now to the station [video show Kizim and Solovyev on board station speaking to camera].

[Solovyev] Good evening, dear comrades! Our flight is coming to an end; work in orbit is approaching its conclusion; our 4 months are nearly up. During this flight we have managed to stay and work on two stations, and Leonid became the man to spend the longest time in space -- he has spent the longest time in space, more than any other cosmonaut. Speaking in earth days, he has spent 373 days. [video shows Solovyev leaning over to pat Kizim on the back]

[Kizim] We were fortunate to be the first on the new Mir station and become its first inhabitants. You already know the Mir is the base unit of a future, permanently operating manned complex. Our crew was faced with the task of de-mothballing the station and preparing it for life and work. Two cargo ships, Progress-25 and Progress-26 delivered in March and April supplies of fuel, water, food supplies and equipment to top up the station's supplies. In accordance with the flight program, we had to carry out an unusual operation -- a flight from the Mir station to Salyut-7.

We carried out two exits into open space, during which methods of assembling large structures in orbit were worked out, and new technological experiments were carried out.

[Solovyev] Having completed our program of work in Salyut-7, we returned to the Mir, where we continued work on topping up the station's equipment and setting up scientific equipment which we brought across from Salyut-7 -- and we transferred more than 300 kg. In addition to this basic work, we were continuously engaged in visual observations, conducted a number of series of geo-physical experiments in the program studying the earth's natural resources. That involved photographs of the ore deposits of the Maritime Kray, geological formations in the Ukraine and Central Asia, the glaciers of the Pamirs and Tyan Sham, land areas of the Astrakhan reserve, the Black and Caspian Seas and many, many other territories of the Soviet Union. We also took part in the international air and space Geoex experiment. The results of the experiment are already being utilized to monitor the state of environment in the CEMA countries.

But now we have finished work on our station, prepared it for flight on automatic mode, everything here has been prepared for our return to earth, which we have already started to miss a great deal, and tomorrow we are returning to earth. So, until we meet again soon on our home soil.

[Kizim] Till we meet again soon!

BRIEFS

SHIPBOARD COMPUTER CLASS -- The MV Propagandist, of the Volga River Fleet, has left Gorkiy on a trip up the Volga. There is an experimental computer class on board, set up on the initiative of the Oblast Soviet of Young Scientists, and the Gorkiy Komsomol Obkom. The main purpose of the voyage is to train youngsters in the possibilities offered by modern computers and to teach them individual methods of work with computers. The computer class has a microprocessor laboratory, which can familiarize schoolchildren, students, and young workers with the structure and principle of the operation of microprocessors. The laboratory is contained in a briefcase. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 5 Jul 86 LD]

UZBEK MEDICAL TREATMENT -- The Uzbek SSR Balneology and Physiotherapy Institute has begun treating diseases of the respiratory system with solar energy. The institute is equipped with solar energy equipment designed by the republic's experts. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Jun 86 GF]

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION AT SEA -- Processing of data gathered by the participants in a scientific expedition on the ship Akademik Boris Petrov has been completed. Hand in hand with Soviet researchers their French colleagues were working on this sea voyage which lasted many months. The new ship, built at a Finnish shipyard, is fitted up magnificently. An intricate complex installed on it includes the latest navigation satellite equipment, geophysical and geochemical instruments and transmitters. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Jul 86 LD]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL ON YOUTH EDUCATION

PM151547 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Young People of the Land of the Soviets"]

[Excerpts] We are living in very interesting, difficult, and demanding times, times of a dramatic turnaround in the life of the country, times of bold decisions and energetic actions. They oblige each and everyone of us, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum stated with utmost clarity, to be responsible, exacting, professional, and truthful. They force us all, both young and old alike, as in a large, harmonious, and cohesive family, to look at ourselves anew. All this imbues today's holiday -- Soviet Youth Day -- with special meaning. [passage omitted]

The young people of the Land of the Soviets are fully aware how much the party expects of them today and how much their energy, inquiring mind, and interest in everything new and advanced are counted on. Each Army and Navy serviceman has every opportunity to justify these high hopes, to find his own socially significant work, and to make a weighty contribution to the main issue for which we become soldiers -- the defense of Soviet people's peaceful labor and the implementation of the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan, which has already been dubbed by the people -- the 5-year plan of acceleration. It is essential to continue to work selflessly, to strengthen organization, discipline, and order, and to learn to be thrifty and industrious.

The daily attitude to duty and the specific result of everyone improving combat training provide the most telling indicator of how one is serving the motherland and how mature and reliable one is. The world situation gives no one any right to slacken off. Imperialism is carrying out intensified preparation for war. The U.S. leaders, as the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum said, are banking on brute strength, the nuclear fist, and terrorist banditry. Soviet servicemen are required to counter the threats posed by the malicious forces of imperialism by demonstrating high martial skills, political vigilance, class maturity, and confidence in the correctness and invincibility of our cause.

It is a prime duty of our country's young men and women to be worthy citizens of the motherland and to prepare themselves for martial and labor feats.

The glorious history of the CPSU serves as a very rich source for the patriotic and internationalist education of the rising generation. The upcoming 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution affords a marvellous new opportunity for them to understand in their hearts the great deeds and achievements of Lenin's party and to feel personal responsibility for the socialist fatherland's destiny.

The party concerns itself with young Soviet people, their patriotic and internationalist education and their readiness to defend the motherland, in the same way a mother cherishes her child. The recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution aimed at further improving young people's preparation for military service is a graphic new manifestation of that concern.

When young people join the Army they participate in that most sacred duty of defending the fatherland. Our Army is correctly described as a school for the fostering of civic responsibility, courage, and patriotism. The moral formation of young people takes place in the military collective. There the servicemen, the sons of all the fraternal union republics, receive lessons in organization, discipline, firm friendship, and comradeship.

It is difficult to overestimate the role played in the formation of the serviceman's personality by the collective in which he serves. It is the Komsomol organizations which generally form their basis. It is very important to resolutely counter everything that hampers a normal working atmosphere in Komsomol organizations in units and on ships. Idle chatter, report mania, ostentation, and red tape must be eradicated without delay. It is essential to abandon fixed routines and stereotypes with greater boldness and to energetically carry out restructuring in the spirit of party demands. Komsomol work must be focused on actual young people and their interests and problems. Komsomol committees and the Komsomol Bureau must display creativity and initiative in organizing young people's leisure and help create a healthy moral atmosphere in the military collective.

There are fitting benchmarks here. Daily military life provides no few examples of military duty being irreproachably discharged and of thoughtful, creative work by the Komsomol aktiv. A considerable number of servicemen who are doing their duty as part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan figure among those who are worthily continuing the heroic traditions of the older generations: For example, Captain V. Selivanov, holder of the Order of the Red Banner; Senior Lieutenant N. Kovalenko, holder of two Orders of the Red Star; and Sergeant O. Stelmakh, recipient of the "For Valor" Medal, and many others.

Our young people's lofty spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice was also displayed with exceptional force during the emergency at the Chernobyl AES. Senior Lieutenants V. Krokhmalev and V. Fedyunin, Senior Sergeant I. Kovalchuk, Private First Class D. Timofeyev...and we have named just a few of those who, risking their lives, bore the brunt of the disaster, fought the accident, and who are today clearing up its after-effects. [passage omitted]